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MISCELLANEOUS.

—289—

Public Discussion.

ON THE RIGHT AND ADVANTAGE OF FREE DISCUSSION, PENDING JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

It is the interest of all of us, and of all good men, to resist the introduction of so monstrous and dangerous a principle. The interest and the right of all men, to comment upon the political and public acts of public men, cannot be disputed. I am entitled to say, that there is a certain freedom of discussion allowed in political matters, which varies in some degree according to the taste and temper of the times, and which always must be in some measure regulated by public opinion.

Mr. Munnell's Defence of the Beacon.

We have more than once taken occasion to hint, that doctrines of a very dangerous nature seemed to be afloat respecting what is or is not a contempt of court, or an interference with the free and fair course of judicial proceedings. These new doctrines, in their worst form, appeared to us to be taken for granted through the whole of Mr. Hope's Letter to Mr. Abercromby; and we have had reason to think that Mr. Hope, in his professional character, has advised legal proceedings to be taken upon the same principles. Some apology, we are aware, is due to our readers for taking notice, in this serious manner, of any thing done by a lawyer who is not only young, and comparatively inexperienced, but who, as far as we know, has not hitherto established any claim to the character of a legal authority. On the other hand, however, it should be remembered that Mr. Hope is son to the Lord President, and senior Advocate-Depute; and that the connection and the office should both lead him to act with deliberation and caution, and prevent him from taking any step not likely to be supported and justified by the Court. But whether the conduct of Mr. Hope does or does not give a practical character to the doctrines we are about to deprecate, they are of such importance in themselves as to justify an examination even for speculative purposes. What we allude to is the assumption, that what is, or is about to be brought before a court of law, should not be discussed elsewhere; and that it is an offence to comment on circumstances, however notorious, that are to be argued upon, or settled, in any action depending before any court of law. But our meaning will be best understood by stating a case. The great question of Burgh Reform in Scotland has been agitated for years. It has been discussed in pamphlets and in Parliament. Reports have been made on the conduct of Magistrates; and the implicated parties have made appeals to the public. The subject has been discussed in every possible form, and the whole facts connected with it have become public property. Let us suppose, then, that the Lord Provost of Edinburgh has made repeated appeals to the public on the facts established against him in Parliament, respecting the sale of votes by his Lordship and the rest of the Town-Council, to himself, and some other members of Council; that an action is raised for the purpose of reducing these sales as illegal and corrupt transactions; that the great public question of Burgh Reform continues to be agitated; that his Lordship and the other purchasers have been accessory to the publication of all sorts of libels on the motives and conduct of the reforming party; that some of that party, in justification of their own conduct, and in support of the cause of reform, republish the facts connected with the sale of the votes; and that, lastly his

Lordship brings a complaint against those reformers, alleging that, in conducting their argument on the long depending public question, not only on public grounds, but in self-defence, they had interfered, criminally, with the course of justice! would it be possible to tolerate such a complaint for one moment, or would not the mere bringing of such a complaint be sufficient to carry alarm to every corner of the country? It is impossible for us to conceive of any thing more dangerous to public liberty—more injurious to the character of the laws or the Judges of the country! Yet our hypothetical case is one that could not only be paralleled, but outdone by a case actually brought into court in the nineteenth century. But it is with principles, not with particular cases, that we have to do at present. If such doctrines were to be adopted into our law, what would they lead to? We may answer, at the first glance, that nobody could thenceforward open his lips upon any public question without risking the commission of a crime. The practitioners before the Court of Session are not aware of one hundredth part of the actions depending before it. They hardly have the means of knowing more than the surnames of the parties; and although they had, they could not keep the facts in their memories. The general public, again, must be ignorant both as to the nature and existence of almost the whole cases that happen to be in dependence at any particular period. They would thus be beset with snares of which it would be almost impossible they could know any thing until actually caught in them. The danger, indeed, would be so great, that all discussion would necessarily cease. Few grievances attain any considerable height without leading to some proceeding at law. It would hardly be possible to arraign a public character who should not be able to say that his case was in one shape or other under judicial consideration. If discussion before the public, or inquiry in Parliament, could thus be quashed, would any delinquent be foolish enough to leave a door open for the one or the other? A little money would enable him to get some friend, or some knave, to bring some action of declarator or reduction, or for damages, count and reckoning, or something else, to shut the mouths of the public; and, on the same principle, there could be no end to this interdict on discussion. The verdict of a jury may be set aside. A cause may be kept open by motion for new trial, by bill of exceptions, or by an appeal which may be brought within five years, and may, by delays in the House of Lords, and remits to the court of discussion, be kept open other ten. By collusive actions, the lips of all might be sealed upon any question, until death should close them for ever. The sleep of processes would thus become the sleep of intellect: and all progress, not only in politics, but even in the mechanical arts and sciences would be at an end. Who could claim an invention, or detail experiments, without touching on the merits of some action respecting the right to a patent? Mr. GLADSTONE, for instance, might thus prevent all publications regarding the propulsion of steam vessels by horizontal chains and paddles; and, by some trick of avarice or envy, an obstacle might be thrown in the way of every improvement. There is not, indeed, a position in morals, nor a stroke of satire in any one of our essayists, poets, or novelists, that might not be construed as bearing on the merits of some depending action. This, we are aware, will be represented as extravagant; but if the principle be once admitted, where, or how is it to be limited in practice? Would there then be any boundary but what should depend on the forbearance of the Lord Advo-

este and his deputies? Or have we carried our argument so far as Mr. JOHN HOPK carried his practice in the case of BENTHICK? Let the people of Scotland reflect on what was there construed, and acted upon, as a criminal act, and then tell us there is no danger in admitting doctrines which put unlimited power in the hands of the Crown Counsel and the Court! We say, that the doctrines we have been combating, are not less mischievous than they are monstrous; and that the bar and the public should unite in opposing them and holding them up to every species of contempt and derision. What we maintain is, that although the law has interfered in criminal cases, where there has been undue and direct interferences with the course of justice, there is no sound precedent in law, nor principle of justice, for complaining of the publication of facts, or of any fair discussion upon them, in reference to any public question, although these facts should happen to be involved in some depending action. It is an every day practice to publish pleadings, which contain, no facts, but allegations, and coloured and distorted applications of alleged facts. A law treatise is seldom published that does not contain reports of various actions depending both in the Court of Session and House of Lords; and nothing is more common than to see accounts of interlocutory proceedings inserted in various minor and temporary publications. Our newspapers are filled with reports of police examinations, and of initiatory proceedings in all sorts of cases, civil and criminal. There is not a murder committed, nor a person apprehended, even on suspicion, but the press teems with accounts and reports of alleged facts and circumstances. And we have almost daily instances of the mighty services done to the cause of truth and justice by these publications. There is thus usage, inveterate usage, in support of such publications; and with us, usage makes law. The conclusions of all our civil actions are closed with a reference—as binding on the Court—to the laws and daily practice of Scotland, used and observed in the like cases. But what is thus sanctioned by usage, is also supported by right and justice. The doors of our courts are open, and must be open to all. The theory of the law is, that every thing said or done in a court of law is known to, and has been seen or heard by all the lieges; and the nearer the fact can, by publication or otherwise, be brought to the theory, the more perfectly will the objects of the law and the ends of justice be accomplished. It would be a strange anomaly if the law were to punish one man for publishing to the world, or communicating to another, that which it presumes is already known to all. We found not upon what is vaguely understood by the liberty of the press, but on the principles of natural law, which are operative and paramount in all cases, where they are not controlled by statute, or a long train of uniform decisions, which, in this country, is held equivalent to legislative enactment. But nothing short of this is to be acknowledged as having power to overcome natural right. With this only exception, therefore, which must be made out in the clearest terms, we say that every man has as clear a right to think and speak, as he has to walk; and that writing and printing, like speaking, are modes, and nothing but modes, of communicating our thoughts. The right to publish is just as clear and decisive in itself, as the right to hear or speak; and the right to speak what is true, and pertinent to any public discussion, is equally clear, whether the same truths be or be not under discussion in a question at law between the same or any other parties. Every subject has the privilege of addressing the throne, or petitioning the Legislature. But what may be seen and heard in our courts of law; and what may be stated to Majesty, or to either House of Parliament, by every man, may also be communicated from one man to another. How else could more than one individual concur in any one petition to Parliament or address to the Throne? All this is matter of daily practice. It is founded also upon constitutional right, which takes the ascendancy over all other. Liberty of speech, writing, and publishing, is not a matter of tolerance, but of right; and no restrictions upon this right can be imposed upon vague grounds, or reared up by inference or implication. Something strong, clear, and decisive must be made out before this privilege can, in any case, be cut off. In reference to all questions of this description, every thing that is not

clearly prohibited is lawful; and prohibitions are not to be raised upon forced constructions of legal maxims. To be applied at all, they must be supported by the common sense and general interests of mankind; and the utmost care must be taken never to push a maxim or principle of law so far as to interfere with the fair and efficient exercise of any constitutional privilege. The political rights and franchises of the people are at least as sacred as any one branch of the royal prerogative—the latter, indeed, being conferred for the benefit and protection of the subject; and the general rights of the whole are not to be surrendered, suspended, or nullified, from any real or pretended regard to the private interests of an individual. Nothing, however, can be more absurd than to suppose that the course of justice can be abstracted or injuriously affected by free and fair discussion. The truth is, on the other hand, that nothing can so much forward or secure the great ends of justice. As to prejudice, it is madness to think of getting rid of it. The mind of every man is altogether a mass of prejudgments. The moral principles of our nature give a specific direction to the sentiments of each individual; and the only chance he has of getting emancipated from bias and prejudice, is by a fair and free appeal to his intellect in each particular case. Even as to jury cases, we are fully persuaded that the more they are discussed extrajudicially, the more likely we are of having a wise and proper verdict. The most partial statement or pleading that any one would risk publishing would be more fair than the opinions circulated in private; and the very circumstance that a publication had been made—supposing it to be on one side—would probably lead to the removal of many dangerous impressions secretly made on the minds of jurors, and to which neither judge nor counsel could possibly direct their attention. We do not say that no mischief could ever accrue from the liberty of publication now contended for. We allow, that liberty of every description—locomotive or otherwise,—is occasionally attended with licentiousness; but independently of the evils which arise from imposing silence—of the sufferings felt—the ignorance nourished—and the check given to the progress of knowledge, in consequence—the positive advantages resulting from the liberty sought would greatly counterbalance all the disadvantages: it being always understood that parties should remain responsible for all false, slanderous, and vilificatory publications. But although we have done little more than enter upon our subject, it is necessary to leave it for the present—to be resumed, however, at no distant period, in some of its more important branches.—*Scotsman*.

The King's Visit, Edinburgh.—Saturday, Aug. 3, 1832.—The King is now about to honour this country with his presence, and if the importance of the visit were at all proportioned to its rarity, it would be sufficiently memorable. It is rather singular, however, considering the stir it creates, that it is not professed to connect the journey with any public object whatever; and except in promoting the consumption of beef and wine, silks and merrery, to all appearance it will leave the country exactly as it found it. Still it is an act of politeness in his Majesty to come and see us, and we have no doubt that he will experience a suitable reception. As a King and a stranger, he is entitled to politeness and hospitality. But good sense and good breeding shew themselves in neither overdoing nor underdoing the attentions due to a distinguished guest. We have seen enough of our countrymen, indeed, to rely with perfect confidence on their prudence and judgment; and we are sure that the result of their conduct on this occasion will give us additional reason to be proud of our national character. The first Magistrate of a free state ought to be received with every proper demonstration of respect; but we would have none of that adulation with which the slaves of arbitrary power always seek to conciliate the favour of their tyrants. The conduct of the Irish, when the King was at Dublin, ought to be a lesson to us. The delirium into which they were thrown on that occasion, and their absurd and extravagant conduct, did more to prejudice the Irish character in the estimation of all men of sense, than any thing that ever occurred in the history of that country. Our countrymen, we are sure, will be both sincere and respectful in their demonstrations of regard to his Majesty;

but we hope they will not forget that they are freemen, and that a constitutional King can have no esteem for those who try to recommend themselves to his notice by an ultra display of zeal, or by fawning and servility. Every man's own feelings and judgment should be his counsellors. We are sure that the sagacity of our countrymen will appreciate what is due to the official station of Majesty—what to private character—what to public conduct;—and that they will so conduct themselves as not to give his Majesty reason to misunderstand their sentiments.

Affairs of the Greeks.—In spite of the ill-disguised hostility of the Holy Alliance, the affairs of the Greeks continue to prosper. According to an article in a Dutch paper, they have taken Larissa, a city containing 20,000 inhabitants, chiefly Turks. If the account be correct, the conquest is certainly valuable, as it will probably give the Greeks entire possession of the rich plain of Thessaly; and by enabling them to shut the defile of Tempé, will greatly impede the advance of the Turks to Southern Greece. A letter from Smyrna of 17th June announces another conquest, less important, perhaps, but even more gratifying—the surrender of the Citadel of Athens. We mention the date, because it is stated on the same authority that Patras was still in the hands of the Turks. Now, on recurring to the account we lately gave of the capture of the town, we find it stated to have taken place on the 11th June, and the intelligence came by the way of Corfu. The two accounts are therefore perfectly consistent; for considering the state of commercial intercourse in Turkey, the surrender of Patras on the 11th could scarcely be known at Smyrna on the 17th. While the Greeks have made these conquests on land, they seem to have been equally successful by sea. Two separate accounts inform us, that on the 18th June, by means of fireships, they burned and destroyed the greatest part of the Turkish fleet at Chesme; and some letters add, that the Captain Pasha, the barbarian who desolated Scio, had lost his life on this occasion. While these brave and spirited efforts are every day bringing the Greeks nearer to independence, they cannot fail to raise their character in the estimation of Europe. By what ties are the fleets and armies held together which achieve these conquests? By no other than that love of country which never ceases to animate the Greek into whatever corner of the earth oppression may drive him. The Greek armies have not the pay which attracts regular soldiers to the service. Want of money has forced the Government to remunerate their troops by grants of land, as was done by the Americans during their revolutionary war. An act of the Legislative Senate, dated 7th May, allows an acre of land per month to every Greek who serves within the Peloponnese, and an acre and a half to him who serves beyond that district. The confiscated estates of the Sultan and the Turkish proprietors supply ample funds for these purposes.

We think it again necessary to state, that very gross errors have gone forth as to the numbers of the Greeks. A respectable cotemporary estimates the whole population of European Turkey at eleven millions, and the Greeks at seven millions. But European Turkey, when measured in square miles, is almost exactly of the same extent as Spain; and no person who has any accurate knowledge of its condition will allow it to contain a population as that kingdom. Moldavia and Wallachia, which form one-fifth of the whole, are estimated by Mr. Thornton to contain no more than one million of souls; and that intelligent writer states, that in the most fertile part of Rometia, at no great distance from the capital, he has travelled over seventy miles without seeing a single inhabitant, (p. 67.) European Turkey, in fact, cannot contain more than seven or eight millions of inhabitants. Of these the Turks, according to the best accounts, do not amount to more than one-fifth or one-sixth, instead of five millions, as Lord Londonderry, with more than Turkish ignorance, stated. The Greeks, in all probability, do not exceed two millions. The remaining four millions are not Greeks in any other sense, than that four-fifths of them belong to the Greek Church. They consist of Wallachians and Albanians, who have each a language of their own, and of Bulgarians, Servians, and Bosnians, who speak a dialect of the Slavonic. Though these nations have a common religion and common wrongs

with the Greeks, they are separated from them by the strong distinctions of manners, language, and prejudices. The whole might probably unite under the auspices of Russia; but we venture to affirm, that there is scarcely the remotest chance of the other tribes coalescing with the Greeks. Seven millions of Greeks are not, therefore, matched against one million of Turks, as the Countess disingenuously supposed; but a part of the Greeks—one million perhaps out of two—are struggling against the organised force of an empire which contains twenty millions of souls. Were the Greeks as contemptible as they have sometimes been represented, they would have been overpowered long ere now in contending against such fearful odds. But it is only where he crouches under the rod of the Turk, that the Greek shows those vices which have degraded the slave in all ages and countries. "Travellers, says Savary, (speaking of the little island of Casas), who have observed the Greeks living in subjection to the Ottoman despotism, accuse them, not without reason, of deceit, perfidy, and meanness. These vices are not natural to them, but arise from the state of servitude in which they live. The inhabitants of Casas are Greeks; they are enlightened by a ray of liberty; they are industrious, honest, and possessed of exquisite sensibility, and virtuous manners. Send them a Cadi, a Montevelli, and a Pasha, they will become as great scoundrels, and as dissipated in their manners as the worst of the race." Such are the Greeks when uncorrupted by Turkish oppression, and such were the Sciois, in whose behalf an appeal is to be made to our fellow-citizens on Wednesday next. We sincerely hope that the claims of the sufferers, as men, and the descendants of a renowned people, and still more as fellow-Christians persecuted for their faith, will meet with due attention. The printed Address, which is now circulating, contains a tale, which, we think, must make its way to the heart. It gives us much pleasure to add, that a meeting of the same kind is projected in Glasgow. In a short time, we hope to see many other meetings of the same description; and though they may not yield much money, after the numerous demands so recently made on the public benevolence, they will at least shew our sympathy with the sufferers.—*Scotsman.*

Destroyer of Scio.—The destruction of the Capitan Pacha, the destroyer of Scio, is confirmed by the unambiguous testimony of the AUSTRIAN OBSERVER; the Greeks, by a display of incomparable skill and courage, having blown up the ship of that officer, and set on fire many superior vessels.—This action, if it be of the magnitude asserted, gives Greece, for the present campaign at least, the command of the seat of maritime warfare in the Archipelago, and the power of cutting off the supplies from many important garrisons of the Turks.

New Book.—The New Translation of the Pentateuch from the Hebrew Text, reconciling the numerous historical discrepancies that exist in the received version.—The Anti-Deist, containing the Royal and Natural Descent of Our Saviour, and Answer to the Age of Reason. Price 4s.—The Ophion, or Theology of the Serpent; comprehending the Customs of the most ancient People, who were directed to apply the sagacity of the Serpent to the Fall of Man; and the Unity of God; the latter proving the Divinity of Our Saviour. Price 4s. 6d. The True Age of Christ at the Crucifixion, not 33, but 52 years and a half. Price 1s. By John Bellamy.*

Sold by Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Co. Paternoster-row, and T. Pettit, Greek-street, Soho.

* The cleanser and purifier of the offensive reading in the 'Song of Solomon,' which in the advertiser's hearing was restricted being read (ill according with Rev. xlii. verses 18, 19) in the Court of King's Bench, by Chief Justice Abbott, in the cause The Society for the Suppression of Vice v. Mrs. Wright. See Classical Journal, No. 29, for June, 1817.

Also, by the same Author, The Heathen Mythology proved to be founded on the Bible. See Classical Journal, No. 41, for March, 1819. Sold by Sherwood, Neely, and Co. Paternoster-row.

Mr. Bellamy's endeavours have had for their object the manifestation of the unimpeachable character and attributes of the great Jehovah, and inviolable purity of the Hebrew text. &c. &c.—Lest, or many things in few words, addressed to few & persons, those who think

New Work on India.

We introduce to our Readers with great pleasure, the Notice of a New Work on India, which has just reached us from home. We can only find room to day for its Title—Preface—and Table of Contents:—but we shall take an early opportunity of including some longer portions of the Work itself in our pages.

TITLE.

Considerations on the State of British India, embracing the Subjects of Colonization, Missionaries, the State of the Press, the Character of the Natives, and the Nepaul and Mahrattah Wars, with Observations on the Policy of the Marquis of Hastings, and the Arrangements which have resulted from it. —Also, a View of our Civil Government and Military Establishment, and the Prospects of Individuals adventuring to India. By Lieutenant A. White of the Bengal Native Infantry.

PREFACE.

The writer of these observations has passed upwards of 12 years in India; but, until the period of his embarkation for Europe, had no intention whatever of writing for the public, and had collected no materials for that purpose. A month or two prior to leaving India, circumstances threw in his way Mr. Prinsep's *Historical Narrative* of the military and political transactions of the Marquis of Hastings's administration. Entertaining different opinions from that author on this subject, he determined to amuse his leisure on board ship, by examining the system of policy pursued by that statesman in the Nepaul and Mahrattah wars; to combine this with a summary account of the two campaigns against the former power; and to conclude with some observations on the State of the Press and our Military Establishments in India. A very tedious passage enabled the author to effect this, and afforded him time to throw out his opinions upon Colonization, the progress of Christianity and European education, the character of the natives, and the nature of our civil government in India.*

At the end of the chapters on our civil government and Indian army, he has briefly exhibited the prospects of rank and emolument, which, in the present state of the service, lie open to persons adventuring to India, in the civil, military, and medical branches of it. The writer has expressed himself with freedom respecting Lord Hastings's administration. His sentiments on this subject are formed from the perusal of Mr. Prinsep's work, which has been revised by Lord Hastings; and he has exhibited passages from it which, in his estimation, fully support the opinions he maintains. The Governor-General of India has invited the public to scrutinize his public conduct. Emboldened by this call, the author has dared to animadvert upon the policy pursued by the British government in Rajpootana. If he has asserted what is untrue, or adopted erroneous opinions respecting our Asiatic policy, it will be easy to refute him; and, the wisdom of this system will be rendered still more apparent.

The political transactions of British India have generally been discussed by men intimately connected with the existing administration (who had been the principal agents in the most important events), or by individuals attached by ties of gratitude to the ruler of the day. Such has not been the case with the present writer. His time has been entirely spent in marching about with his regiment from one station to another in the Company's provinces (or sometimes beyond it), and he is unknown to persons in authority. Perhaps this may have imperceptibly biased his opinions, and induced him to view the acts of administration too much in the spirit of a regular oppositionist; if so, the intelligent reader will make the requisite deduction from his statements. But it is time that men should speak out. The English public have only been accustomed to hear what can be said on one side of the question, in regard to Indian politics, and it is but just that they should listen to the other. There are various important subjects discussed in this work, to which the

* It will be observed that the author has deviated from this arrangement in putting these sheets to the press.

writer never especially directed his attention with the view of collecting information for the public; but, at the same time, he has not been altogether negligent of them during his residence in India. The unfavourable circumstances in which he was placed, will perhaps form an apology for the imperfect view which he has given of some of them.

There are two valuable works—Mr. Mill's profound *History of India*, and Mr. Ward's publication on the Hindoos—which the author had not in his possession, and upon which he has animadverted with some freedom; but his opinions respecting them have been formed from a careful perusal when in India.

August 1, 1832.

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Chapter I.—On Colonization.—The Arguments against it examined; and the Advantages which would result from it to India and England maintained.—The State of Landed Property in India explained; and the Introduction of British Landholders recommended.—The Apprehension of danger to our Power from the Revolt of the Colonists (as exemplified in the case of America), shown to be inapplicable to British India.

Chapter II.—Missionaries.—The Failure of the Missionaries in their direct attempts at Conversion arising, in some degree, from their intemperate conduct.—Their Labours highly meritorious in promoting Education amongst the Natives.—The Opinions of Learned Mahomedans and Hindoos in regard to the Christian Religion.—A Statement of the Unitarian Doctrines of Ramohun.—The Character of the Natives contrasted with that of the lower class of Europeans, and vindicated from the reproaches cast upon it by the Missionaries.—The practice of Burning Widows compared with the European Custom of Duelling.

Chapter III.—State of the Press.—The Liberty of the Press has never existed in India, as exercised in England.—The late Regulations of Lord Hastings have not allowed of the Liberty of the Press; on the contrary, they prohibit it.—The Reasons urged in Justification of the Restrictions on the Press examined, and their Impolicy maintained, from their tendency to prevent Government from obtaining Correct Information as to the Effects of its Political Measures, which would thus enable the Executive to guard against any Irruption of Discontent in its Subjects or Disaffection in its Soldiery.—The apprehended Danger of Free Discussion on the minds of the Natives shown to be erroneous, from their ignorance of the English language, and the peculiar stage of Civilization at which the Indian community has arrived.—The Liberty of the Press in India would perform the same service which Parliamentary Opposition effects in England, by exposing the Errors of the Administration; and thus enabling the Executive to rectify its Measures.

Chapter IV.—Nepaul War.—The Causes which led to the Nepaul War arising, in a great degree, from the pacific Policy of Lord Minto.—The Opinions of the Whig Statesmen of England examined in regard to our Asiatic Policy, and their Inexpediency maintained.—A Short Account of the Military Operations against the Nepalese; and Remarks on the Peace concluded with this Power.—The Elevation of our Ally, the Nabob of Oude, to the Royal Dignity discussed; with Conjectures as to the Policy of Lord Hastings in sanctioning it.

Chapter V.—Mahrattah and Pindaree War.—General Reflections on the Erroneous Opinions entertained in England respecting our Ambitions Policy in India and the General Rapacity of Europeans in the East.—The late Pindaree and Mahrattah War occasioned by the Aggressions of these States.—An Account of the Measures which were adopted for their Repression; and the Political Arrangements which have resulted from the Overthrow of these Powers.—The Conduct of Lord Hastings animadverted upon for extending our Subsidiary System to the Rajpoot States.—The General Nature of our Subsidiary Alliances examined; and their marked Injustice and Impolicy maintained.—The Personal Character and Administration of Lord Hastings contrasted with that of his predecessors, Lords Cornwallis and Wellesley.

Chapter VI.—On the Civil Government of India.—Our arrangements for the Distribution of Justice examined; and their Advantages and Disadvantages pointed out, compared with similar Institutions in England, and vindicated from the Animadversions of Mr. Mill and the Edinburgh Reviewers.—Remarks on the permanent Settlement of the Revenue.—The prospects of Writers Adventuring to India; their Allowance in the different Branches of the Service; and Chance of returning to Europe with a Fortune.

Chapter VII.—Indian Army.—Numerical Amount of our Army.—Its Discipline and Constitution.—Arrangements for the Distribution of Justice, and projected Improvements in its Organization.—The Advantages of Promotion by Brevet as compared with Seniority considered.—An Increase of European Officers recommended.—The Claims of Officers of his Majesty's Service considered.—The prospects of Cadets and Assistant Surgeons embarking in the Indian Service, with their respective Allowances.

PARLIAMENTARY.

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Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1832.

Lord ERSKINE gave notice, that on Tuesday next he would move the second reading of the cruelty to animals' bill. His lordship then presented petitions from Suffolk, Cornwall, and Dorset, against the corn bill.

The following bills were brought up from the House of Commons, by Sir J. GRAHAM and other members:—The 5 per cent. repayments' bill, the fees of courts' bill, the excise licenses' bill, the growing produce bill, the insolvent debtors, (Ireland) bill, the prison laws' consolidation bill, and some others, the names of which we did not hear.—They were severally read a first time.

The Earl of DARLINGTON presented a petition from the parishes of St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury, in favour of the bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals.—It was laid on the table.

On the motion of Lord AUCLAND, the ale-houses' license regulation bill was read a second time, and after a few words from Earl BATHURST, the committee was fixed for Monday.

The bakers' regulation bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed for Tuesday.

CORN BILL.

Earl BATHURST moved the third reading of this bill.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE hoped their lordships would pause before they consented to pass a measure of this importance. The noble Lord then proceeded to take a review of the effects of the former bill, and contended, that the supporters of it, particularly the noble lords opposite (Ministers), were quite inconsistent in advocating the present measure; and for this purpose he quoted a passage from the published speech of the Earl of Liverpool, on the motion of the Marquis of Lansdown, on the foreign commerce of the country, in which that noble Earl stated, that the Corn Bill (of 1815) having been passed, no alteration should be made in the system. (His Lord Lauderdale) was now of the same opinion, having legislated, as was then understood, permanently; having passed an act, upon the faith of which bargains and contracts had been made, he would not now alter the system; and he was the less inclined to do so, because even the advocates of this bill did not contend that there was any present necessity for it. The noble lord then went on at some length to point out the bad effects of the measure, and concluded by moving as an amendment, that it be read a third time this day three months.

The Earl of HARROWBY defended his Majesty's ministers from the charge of inconsistency in the support of this measure. It was introduced only with a view to remedy the defects of the former act, and the nature of those defects were most thoroughly investigated by a committee of the other house. As to the time at which this bill was brought forward, he contended that the present was the fittest, and that it would be most impolitic to wait until their lordships' ameliorations were likely to be impeded by elements out of doors. The noble lord then went on to contend against the impolicy of allowing the farmers to remain exposed to the risk of having the whole superabundant corn of the continent poured into the British market, which would be the case if corn rose one penny above 50s. If, according to the proposed bill, it should so rise, the effect would not be so injurious to the country, because it would prevent unlimited importation.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE, in explanation, denied that the prosperity of the manufacturers arose from distress of the agriculturists. Whatever prosperity existed, arose from the consumption of foreign markets; and the great difficulty was to find a market at home.

The Earl of HARROWBY said, he had not stated that the manufacturers flourished by the distress of agriculture; but he had said, that in this case, as in others, there was no political evil which was not productive of good in some quarter.

Lord ERSKINE could not be persuaded to adopt this as a bill for relief, when all those for whose benefit it was intended were almost unanimous in objecting to it. He could not account for the introduction of this bill at present, except on the supposition that ministers sat in the other house, under the lectures of political theorists, until they were forced to its adoption.

Earl GROSVENOR supported the amendment, and contended, that when the bill was accompanied to their lordships' bar by petitions from all parts of the country against it, it was one which they ought not to pass. He saw no reason why the bill might not pass with a view to prospective advantage, if it was called for; but when it was not called for, when, on the contrary, its introduction was deprecated in all quarters, the argument of prospective advantage must fall to the ground.

Lord REDESDALE repeated his former arguments against the bill, and again contended that it was founded on a wrong principle. It would

be better that all the ports of Europe were allowed to be open, with a moderate protecting duty, than to have the uncertainty of price which must now exist.

The Earl of CARNARVON supported the bill, and contended that a great protecting duty was necessary in consequence of the alteration in prices produced by the change in the currency of the country. That change, he contended, was most ruinous in its effects; and when the small notes' bill should come before their lordships (on Tuesday), he would enter more fully into the evils of that measure (cash payments.) As to the present bill, he thought it was preferable to the act already in existence, though he must say that both were founded on erroneous data. As to the assertion of one of his Majesty's ministers (Earl of Harrowby) that the distress of the farmers was a cause why the British manufacturer was enabled to compete with foreigners, he hoped it would go abroad to the country, for it showed the way in which they (ministers) were disposed to view the agricultural distresses.

The Earl of HARROWBY again denied his having said that the prosperous state of the manufacturers was owing to the distress of the agriculturists: what he said was, that there was no evil which did not produce some good, and that it was one effect of the present distress that the manufacturers were in some degree benefitted by the low prices of corn.

The Earl of DARLINGTON opposed the bill as ill-advised, ill-timed, and mischievous in its effects. A hope was held out by ministers that something should be done for the relief of the farmer, but now, when this bill was introduced, it was found to be a complete delusion.

The house then divided on the third reading—

Contents, 33 | Now contents, 16 | Majority for the bill, 16

The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

Adjourned at a quarter past eight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1832.

The charge of pensions' bill, the loan bill, and the five per. cents. repayment bill, were each read a third time, and passed.

The Scotch spirits' drawback bill was reported, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

THE LATE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

The house resolved itself into a committee to consider certain allowances to be proposed to the late Queen's servants.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he had to propose to the house a resolution for granting pensions to the servants of her late Majesty, who, from the faithful discharge of their duties, were entitled to expect such a remuneration from the liberality of Parliament. The total amount of the pensions would be 3, 2541, and the largest sum to be given to any individual would be 4001, and that would be bestowed upon Mr. Seward, who had acted as steward to her Majesty. None of the other pensions would exceed 3001. It was not intended to give a pension to any person of rank, or to any individual who had acted as honorary attendants upon her Majesty. The right honourable gentleman concluded by moving a resolution, authorizing his Majesty to take the sum of 2,2541. 12s. from the consolidated fund, to be applied to the purpose before-mentioned.

Mr. HUME thought the money ought not to be taken from the consolidated fund, but that the individuals who were to receive pensions should be placed upon the pension-list as vacancies should occur. This course he recommended had been adopted with respect to the servants of Queen Charlotte.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted the servants of Queen Charlotte were placed upon the pension-list in the manner described by the hon. member, but said that it had not been considered necessary to adopt a similar proceeding upon the present occasion, because the sum required was very limited.

The resolution was then agreed to, the house resumed, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

THE LOTTERY BILL.

This bill passed through a committee, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

RECEIVERS-GENERAL BILL.

Mr. BAILEY brought up the report of this bill.

On the motion of Mr. LUSHINGTON, the bill was recommitted. Several clauses were amended, and the house having resumed, the report was ordered to be taken into further consideration to-morrow.

RETAIL OF BEER BILL.

Mr. G. LAMB presented a petition from certain publicans against the above bill.

Mr. F. BUXTON said a few words in support of the petition.

Mr. HUME hoped that his honourable and learned friend (Mr. Brougham), regardless of such petitions as the present, would persevere with his bill.

Mr. MONCK was sure the bill to which the petition referred must be an excellent measure, because it appeared to alarm the brewers.

Mr. LOCKHART approved of the bill.

After a few words from Mr. H. GURNEY and Mr. BROUGHAM, the petition was laid on the table.

PORTUGUESE DUTY ON WOOLLENS.

Mr. S. WORTLEY rose to ask a question of the noble marquis near him, upon a subject of great importance to the staple manufacture of this country. It related to the late additional duty imposed by the new Cortes of Portugal upon the importation of British woollens, which amounted exactly to double the duty imposed for the last century. He wished to know whether his Majesty's ministers had taken any steps in consequence of this occurrence, in what state were the negotiations upon it, and if the noble marquis could see his way to any termination of them? Should the result of negotiation prove unfavourable, he should certainly early in the next session (for he feared it would be too late in the present) call the serious attention of the house to the subject.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY, in reply to the question of his hon. friend, begged fully to recognize the importance of the subject to which he had called his attention. It was true, that at a late period the new Government of Portugal imposed an additional duty of 15 per cent. upon the importation of British woollens; and a strong representation was immediately made by his Majesty's Government, through the British minister in Portugal, against the imposition of this additional duty, which they considered as contrary to the stipulations of the treaty of 1810, the provisions of which had been always recognized and acted upon. The previous duty so recognized was 15 per cent., and it was the uninterrupted practice to receive it until the late change in the Portuguese government. Several remonstrances had been made against the late augmentation of this duty to 30 per cent., and the discussions upon the subject were still pending. He hoped the Portuguese Government would feel the justice of rescinding the late addition, and he could assure his hon. friend that no pains should be spared by his Majesty's Government to induce them to do so. He should not at all be surprised if the result were not favourable, that his hon. friend should promise to call the attention of the house to the subject.

THIRD CIRCUIT ASSIZE.

Mr. DENISON wished to know from the noble marquis what steps had been taken to arrange the plan which he had promised early in the session of giving a third assize to some of the circuits; such an arrangement was particularly desirable upon the home circuits—it would effect a great saving of expense, it would ensure the more speedy punishment of the guilty, and release of the innocent. Was the plan now in a state of maturity?

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY replied, that the plan was matured so far as related to the home counties, and would speedily be carried into effect. They would have a third circuit in the ensuing winter months—about the month of December, he believed.

Mr. DENISON asked, whether he was to understand that arrangement as being concluded.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY replied in the affirmative.

GLANDESTINE MARRIAGES.

Mr. W. SMITH brought in the bill for preventing clandestine marriages: he merely wished it to be read a first time, to be printed, and then to stand over until next session—The bill was read a first time accordingly.

POOR LAWS.

Mr. NOLAN called the attention of the house to the bill of which he had given notice to amend the poor laws. The necessity of some measure having that object became obvious from the numerous petitions which had been laid on their table, and the universal demand for the introduction of a legislative enactment to meet the existing evil. The many parliamentary returns which this subject had called for, and the useful researches of the many committees which had sat upon it, showed the necessity of taking some decisive step to remedy the prevailing abuses. The population of the country had necessarily a considerable influence upon a question of this nature. Whenever the number of the poor exceeded the demand for their labour, the unemployed surplus must necessarily become idle consumers, and a burden upon the industrious and wealthy classes. Since the year 1750, the poor had increased twofold throughout England and Wales—in fact, one in every ten of the population received either permanent or occasional relief from the poor-rates. Numerous evils had sprung up in this mode of admin-

istering relief to so large a body, and they had accumulated to such a degree, as for a long time to occupy the consideration of Parliament. Many propositions had been made; but two classes of remedies had been principally offered; one was rather of a more violent character, for it sought to get rid either immediately or at no distant period of the system which had so long regulated the maintenance of the poor in this country. If poor laws had not so long existed, it might become a question now, whether their introduction were politic; but, considering their long established principle, and that they affected the lowest and poorest classes in society in the receipt of from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 of money annually, applicable to their relief, if he thought that the plan of taking away more expedient in theory than he believed it to be, still, under the existing circumstances of the country, he should pause before he hazarded the dangers of subverting such a system. (Hear.) That some system of laws for the maintenance of the poor were necessary, might be inferred from the present wretched state of Ireland, thrown upon the generous bounty of this country for support, without which destruction must fall upon that unhappy peasantry. Instead of the sweeping remedy to which he had alluded, he should recommend an attempt to bring back the operation of the statute of Elizabeth to the original intention of that enactment—an intention which had been much abused in the whole system of the modern poor laws, and, which, in the departure from it, had been attended with that vast increase of rates, so productive of heavy burden throughout the country. In the first place, the poor were entitled to no more support than was necessary for their bare subsistence; and it was never intended by the statute of Elizabeth, that the relief of the labouring poor should be regulated by any modes derived from the amount of their earnings when ordinarily employed—that statute, in fact, merely established a provision for those who were afflicted and disabled by the dispositions of Providence from earning a subsistence, and for setting to work other persons who were unable themselves to obtain employment; but it was never construed until within the last 30 or 40 years, that it imposed upon the overseers the necessity of providing work for all who were unable to maintain themselves. If such were its intention, the law would never have assigned the administration of provisions involving such extensive duties to two, three, or four substantial householders, assisted by the church wardens. If it were originally intended to provide work for all who came to seek it, the legislature would have made other appointments to fulfil such duties. The task originally imposed was only to appoint persons to separate the actual from the pretended wants of claimants, and to administer relief accordingly, and always with a wholesome consideration to the condition of the people who were to pay the assessments. One of the bad consequences of the present system was, as he had already said the improvident management of the parochial rates, and extravagant application of large funds, drawn from the pockets of the industrious classes. There was also another cause of the prevailing evil—he meant the mode of administering the law by the magistrates themselves. (Hear, Hear.) Instead of making the case of the individual applicant bend to the general principle of the law, they, from mistaken motives of humanity, made the law bend to the individual case, and too readily yielded to the particular solicitation. It was a great mistake at present prevailing, that where the poor man applying for relief could not obtain work in his own parish, he was not to be sent to labour in an adjoining parish. Now that was incorrect, for they had unquestionably the power of sending them to work. It was a singular fact, that though the price of labour as well as of provisions had materially varied since 1750, yet invariably the rates had gone on increasing, be the price of labour high or low. Nothing was more essential than that the claimants for relief should know that they received it rather as a species of charity, than as a matter of right which they ought to enjoy to the fullest extent. (Hear.) Having glanced at these causes of the evil, he then came to some of the remedies which he thought applicable to the case. The first alteration in the statute of Elizabeth was effected by the 9th of Geo. I., which enabled overseers to employ the poor in the workhouses, and to prohibit relief in particular cases. The next alteration was, that enabling the poor to receive relief at their houses. But the greatest and most beneficial alteration was that of the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Sturges Bourne), whose bill introduced select vestries, and the appointment of assistant overseers, whose business it was to look after the condition of the poor in their districts, and to ascertain what were their real wants. The first object of his (Mr. Nolan's) bill would be to improve the present condition of the assistant overseers, and render them more effective in their districts, by a different arrangement of the duties which they had to discharge, and a proportionate increase of their salary. He also wished that instead of their being appointed as at present by the vestry at large, they should be nominated by the select vestry, who were also to have the arrangement of the sums of money at the assistant overseers' disposal. He was also for giving justices of the peace a power of considering the claim of the party seeking relief, in a somewhat different manner from that in which it was now exercised. He would submit that these persons ought to be bound to give yearly accounts, so that the

state of the poor in every month of the year might be regularly brought at one view under the notice of the house. The monthly accounts, in the first instance, might be made to the magistrate; so that the overseers of parishes in that manner would be brought under their immediate control. His object was to have the bill which he now had the honour to propose read a first time, and printed, in order that members, and the public generally, might be fully possessed of its principles and enactments by the period when the matter should again be brought under their notice. The great principle of his measure—a principle of which every honourable gentleman, as connected with this subject, would immediately perceive the truth—was, that the bread of labour was the bread of peace. (Hear, hear.) He called upon the house, and the country to assist him in the removal of a burden which, if it were not speedily removed from their shoulders, would overwhelm both in one common ruin. He should, in conclusion, move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws respecting the poor. (Hear.)

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY thought that the better course for the house to take would be to accede to the proposition of his hon. friend for bringing in a bill to consider the laws respecting the poor. But, under circumstances, and looking to the business on the paper, it might be better for the present to postpone the discussion of this motion. It was one which did not the less recommend itself to his attention, because it proposed to carry into effect the original law on this subject, which, under that operation which its framers destined it to have, would be found a most benevolent and beneficial law. (Hear.) He himself would be better pleased to promote a return to the old enactments, than any modifications of a system which had grown up too steadily with the growth and advance of the country. At the same time he thought that the only way to do any good in such a matter was not to attempt too much at once.

After a few words from Mr. MONCK, which were scarcely audible in the gallery, and from Mr. SCARLETT, leave was given to bring in the bill.

POOR-RATE RETURNS.

On the motion of Mr. T. COURTENAY, certain parochial returns were ordered, connected with the collection of the poor-rates.

Mr. WESTERN was then named by the Chair, but did not appear.

ALIEN BILL.

Mr. Secretary PEEL moved the order of the day for the further consideration of the alien's regulation bill.

Mr. BERNAL said, he was not aware that the right honourable gentleman had intended to bring this matter forward for discussion to-night.

Mr. PEEL observed, due notice had been given of such an intention. The report was then brought up.

Mr. BERNAL repeated that he had not expected that this question would come on to-night. Seeing on the paper that certain resolutions to be proposed by an honourable friend of his (Mr. Western) were to be submitted that night, he had been induced to suppose that this report would not be agitated. In the same expectation that these resolutions were likely to be discussed, several friends of his (Mr. Bernal's) were, he believed, equally unprepared for the motion of the right honourable gentleman, which he (Mr. Bernal) hoped, therefore, would not be pressed.

Mr. PEEL thought it had been distinctly understood that this question of the alien bill was to come on to-day. If it was considered, however, likely to interfere with the discussion of the resolutions to be proposed by the honourable member for Essex, the report might be received to-day, and the discussion might be taken on the third reading, when a more full attendance of members might be expected. He would very willingly fix any day which the honourable gentlemen would suggest, so as to afford to those of his party who were desirous of recording their opinions on the subject a full and proper opportunity of doing so. (Cheers.)

Mr. BERNAL observed, that he had come down prepared to offer his sentiments shortly against this bill, though he did not mean to bring in any clause with a view to its modification or amendment. He had certainly nothing to complain of the conduct of the right hon. gentleman opposite on this occasion. (Hear.) It had been perfectly fair and candid.

Mr. SCARLETT said, he had a few amendments to offer upon the question that the amendments already proposed be agreed to.

The report was then read, and on the question that the amendments be agreed to.

Mr. SCARLETT rose to offer a few other additional amendments. The 10th section of the bill, as it now stood, gave a power to any magistrates or aldermen to exercise their own discretion in assuming the powers of the Secretary of State himself, with respect to sending aliens out of the country. He wished to ask the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Peel,) whether any instance of this kind had yet occurred within his knowledge?

The first amendment that he (Mr. Scarlett) should suggest, would be, that from that part of the act which enacted its continuance for two years, the 10th section should be excepted. His second amendment was of a different kind. From the statement which had recently been made by a noble marquis, he (Mr. Scarlett) was bound to believe that the object of this bill was purely British—that it did not derive its existence from a regard to any expressed wishes or intimations of any foreign power; but that its sole purpose was, to prevent aliens in this country, from having the power of exposing its tranquillity and welfare to danger by any machinations or plots of their own. Taking this statement of ministers to be true, it was his object to prevent the abuse of this bill; for which end he should move a clause to this effect—"And be it further enacted, that nothing in this act contained, shall be deemed or construed to extend to any alien, being the subject of any foreign state in amity with his Majesty; unless it shall appear, upon the evidence of one or more credible witnesses, given before one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, that such alien is engaged, or about to engage, in an enterprise or conspiracy against his Majesty's person or Government; such information to be in writing, and to be deposited in the office of one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State." (Hear.) The third amendment he had to offer would be a clause, "that in every case, where an alien should be ordered, under this act, out of his Britannic Majesty's dominions, the name, residence, and offence of such alien, the place from whence he might have been sent, and the place to which he should have been conveyed, should regularly be laid before Parliament within one month after such order should have been made; or if the Parliament should not be sitting at the time, then within one month after the period of its next meeting." Another amendment which he (Mr. Scarlett) should offer would be, to provide for the specification of every charge upon which any alien might be about to be removed out of the country; to be furnished to such alien within 24 hours before his removal; and such alien to be at liberty in the meanwhile to seek any friend or individual with whom he might propose to advise upon his case.

Mr. PEEL opposed the clauses, and referred to the little difficulty thrown in the way of obtaining information regarding persons to whom the provisions of the alien bill had been applied. He thought that he could state cases to show that the limits to which the hon. gentleman would confine the exercise of this power were far too narrow. As, however, it was not intended to debate the question now, he should refrain.

Some conversation then took place relative to the day on which the third reading should take place. Mr. Peel was inclined to fix Monday, and Mr. Bernal Tuesday, but we understand that the former was persevered in.

The gallery was cleared for a division on Mr. Scarlett's first clause; the numbers were the following—

Ayes, 13 | Noes, 39.

This clause was accordingly lost, and we were informed that the others were negatived without a division.

THE CURRENCY.

Mr. WESTERN (being called upon by the SPEAKER) said that several honourable friends were absent who had wished to take part in the discussion of his resolutions. Perhaps, therefore, he might be allowed to move the first seventeen now, without debate, and to bring forward the last on a future day, when the attendance was fuller. He was resolved that the subject should be considered again before the close of the session.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY did not apprehend that there would be any objection to the course suggested, and he should at the same time move the previous question on the resolutions. The last resolution might be postponed.

Mr. RICARDO said, that in the long series of resolutions, there were various mistakes of fact, and the mistakes in principle ran through the whole. It had been his intention to have pointed some of them out, but if the debate were again deferred, he feared that he should not be able to attend.

Mr. HUSKISSON objected to the postponement of a subject so frequently discussed: he apprehended that it might be disposed of to-night.

The house appearing to concur in this opinion,

Mr. WESTERN proceeded.—He felt, nevertheless, that he was at present incompetent to do justice to himself or to his subject. Some hon. gentlemen might think that he had a needless degree of pertinacity on this subject; but if they felt as deeply as he did, that the bill of 1810 involved the dearest interests of the country, had produced an absolute devastation of property, and had involved in irretrievable ruin many hundred thousands, they would not condemn him for his perseverance. If they felt, as he did, the firmest conviction that the present distresses of Ireland were owing to the same cause, they would admit that it was his

public duty to pursue this question, although the House might have recently decided upon it. The statement he had made in the opening of the session, subsequent inquiry had shown to be in no particular exaggerated. He had asserted that an immense proportion, two-thirds, of that most valuable class of society the cultivators of the soil, within the last few years, by the operation of the act of 1819, had been rendered insolvent. The landholders would soon be involved in the same ruin: they were now only beginning to suffer, and many estates at this moment did not pay 20 per cent. of their rent. Noblemen and gentlemen by the effect of this dreadful measure would be dragged down from their proud elevation, and they would have to endure a confiscation of their property unexampled in the revolutions of this or of any other country. He admitted that Mr. Peel's bill had been intended to preserve, and not to violate, the national faith; but, notwithstanding their good intentions, the framers of the act fell into the most fatal error. He was convinced that the extreme misery now endured by Ireland was to be attributed only to a want of currency, and that want of currency was owing to the operation of the measure to which he had referred. He was in possession of many letters which stated, that there was a want of employment and a want of money in Ireland, but no want of food. It was not a little singular that the inhabitants were represented as starving, at the very moment when ministers were insisting that the distress of the farmers was owing to superabundance. We were sending cargoes of biscuits and potatoes to Ireland, and bringing back cargoes of corn. In fact, this country had been all along inundated by grain from Ireland. In this country, by means of the poor rates, the lower orders were in fact living upon the capital of the tenantry. For his own part, he looked forward, and at no very distant period, to a high price of corn, not arising out of an abundance of money, but out of a deficiency of supply of food for the population. Without farther preface, the hon. member proceeded to read his resolutions, and to offer such comments upon, and explanations of them as they appeared to require. He observed that the tenants had done their duty by their landlords, and he wished that the landlords had done their duty by their tenants. True it was that they had made considerable reductions in the rent, which might be termed acts of generosity; but he held in the utmost contempt all mere professions of sympathy. It was impossible that the tenants could fulfil the contracts they had entered into under circumstances so different. The act of 1819 had violated all contracts; and in bare justice landlords were bound to absolve their tenants. Many thousands of landlords had already been annihilated. Others were struggling in their last efforts to preserve the property they had acquired by their industry. There was another class, and if they calculated their outgoings in fixed payments, their jointures, provisions for younger children, expenses of law agents, repairs, &c. they would find that those charges amounted on the average to one full half of their actual revenue. With respect to the insinuations against the landed interest, as if they regarded only their own exclusive benefit, he would rather be the object than the author of such aspersions. (Hear, hear.) The landed interest were deficient only in their attention to their own situation. They had a right to protection, on the faith of parliament, and he would say of ministers too. He would contend that the real value of money was to be ascertained by the quantity of produce converted for the purpose of obtaining a sum of money. If they estimated the quantity of labour that must go to obtain a certain sum of money, they would arrive at as certain a conclusion as could be suggested. Such effects as the act of 1819 had caused, had not been in the contemplation of its authors. They had not foreseen the results which themselves now granted to have arisen from it, and he put it to them whether they would now pass it. If it should be charged or insinuated that he was aiming at a breach of that sacred faith which was due to the public creditor—if he should be so charged, or aspersed—he would meet the charge, not with contempt, but he would show that it had not the slightest foundation in fact. Faith had not been kept with the public debtor. (Hear, hear.) There had been a breach of faith towards the public. There ought to be, therefore, a fair arbitration between the creditors and debtors of what was really due. He was the complainant of breach of faith; instead of defending against the imputation. It had been said that the restoration of the currency was necessary in order to do justice to the stockholders prior to 1797. But it would soon be seen how totally impracticable that was. After a quarter of a century, how large a portion would be found to have ceased to be stockholders, and to have necessarily unavoidably converted their stock into property of various descriptions. One half of them would be found to be ruined by this act, which was thought an act of retributive justice, but which was endangering the dearest interests of the country. The confidence, which ought to be placed in the faith of parliament was at this moment decidedly shaken. It had been often argued that higher prices would be injurious to the lower classes. He never dealt in declamation, calculated to create or avert such an impression; but he would say, that in his opinion it was indispensably necessary, for the interests of the country, including all classes, that higher money prices should be obtained for produce and for labour. He applied this remark particularly to agriculture, and he said that if higher prices were not obtained, it would

most rapidly decay, and the consequences would be most fatal. The depression of agricultural prices was admitted by those who looked to a reduction of the quantity of supply as the cause. He would say, that there was no cause for reducing the quantity. He was an advocate for ample protection to agriculture, yet he would vote for opening all our ports, or for disposing of all the foreign grain in our granaries, in this country, or sending it to Ireland. If they would give that extended circulation which the various transactions of this country required, he was quite satisfied that there would be found no superabundance of corn and production. Where had they ever found an account of a country ruined by superabundance? Such a notion had never entered any heads but those of modern philosophers. Never country had shown so much industry, patience, and patriotism as this country had shown; and yet for this law, no country had ever enjoyed greater prosperity than it would be now enjoying. In conclusion he regretted his inability to do justice to his own views and to the importance of the subject. (cheers.)

The SPEAKER read the first resolution.

Mr. RICARDO said, that if he should not answer all the arguments of the honourable gentleman, it would be from his inability to show their errors, and not from any force which they possessed. Because prices had altered in a certain period, the hon. gent. therefore concluded that they were altered by the act of 1819. He had forgotten that at all times prices were liable to variations when the variation could not be imputed to such a cause as this. Suppose it should be said in France that the landlord was injured, and the fundholder benefited, because 12 bushels were given for an ounce of gold, whereas formerly only 7½ bushels had been given, would not the hon. gent. say that such reasoning was without any foundation? He would like to know from the hon. gent. what he thought the cause of such variations in a country where such a cause as the alteration of currency did not operate. He had followed the hon. gent. through all his resolutions, and he would, with the indulgence of the house, advert to them in their order. With respect to the distressed state of agriculture, there was no difference of opinion; the only question was the cause of that distress. The honourable gentleman ascribed it to the alteration in the value of the currency; others ascribed it to other causes which were operative in other countries. Suppose that prices had fallen owing to improvements in agriculture, would it occur to the honourable gentleman to refer the fall to the currency? The altered currency had no effect on taxation, viewing it in a large and comprehensive manner. We ought to argue the question of taxation as if the currency had never been altered, and as if the law had been the same from 1797 to this period. The alteration of the currency might affect the relations of landlords and tenants among themselves, but would that alteration affect the two together or the interests of the class? No, he should say it would not. The circumstances of other classes would be changed the same as theirs, and the country taken altogether would not be affected by the alteration in the currency. But the agriculturists said they did not stand in the same relative situation, and that they paid taxes which they did not pay before. To whatever amount money had been altered in value, to that amount, he admitted, that taxation was increased. (Hear, hear.) Granting that the increase was 20 or even 30 per cent., and that taxes were increased to that amount, he would ask whether that would account for this distress? He said it would not. A great part of the taxes was paid by the stockholder. If the interest of the debt should be, as was sometimes alleged, greater than the rental of the country, then there would be this great comfort—that a great part of that interest must fall upon the stockholder, and that the balance only fell on the other classes. If from this balance they deducted what the other classes paid, the remainder would be all that could be alleged as the pressure upon agriculture. But taking this proportion, and supposing that it had been increased 20 or 30 per cent., still that was wholly inadequate to the present distress. He would ask any reasonable man whether he could for a moment suppose that the present situation of Ireland was caused by the alteration of the currency? (Hear, hear.) He thought it perfectly compatible that they should be suffering for want in Ireland, and from superabundance in this country. In a country where the people lived on the cheapest food—such as potatoes—if that food failed, how could their wages afford means of procuring corn? The honourable gentleman should have considered that wages were not regulated by the price of corn. In England, where food was not so cheap, such a calamity as afflicted Ireland was not so likely to occur. [The hon. gent. here entered into a conversation of a passage within inverted commas, as if quoted from the agricultural report, while there was no such passage in the report. There was even one passage in italics representing that the currency was the cause of the severe pressure on the industry of the community, yet there was no such statement in the report. This was calculated to mislead, though of course there could have been no such intention.] It did not follow that a fall of prices, which the report stated, occasioned any distress to the producer—for the cost of production might have fallen. If justice was to be done in our instance, it ought to be done in the

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other. The parties who had suffered from the introduction of the paper system were not to be recompensed, it seemed, because their loss had occurred 36 years ago; but the main loss, in fact, had occurred at no such distant period, for the depreciation of the Bank note up to the year 1809 did not go farther than two and a half per cent. If those were to be compensated who were losers by the return to cash payments, certainly those had an equal right to remuneration who had been diminished by the departure from them. The honourable member for Essex was not consistent in his resolutions. When he estimated the depreciation of Bank paper by the quantity of it over and above 31.17s. 10d. which was necessary to purchase an ounce of gold, in doing this he admitted gold to be the standard of value. Why, then, did the honourable member afterwards come forward with arguments in which corn and other articles of produce were assumed to be the standard of value? Such a principle would justify every man in calling for an alteration in the currency of the country according to the rise or fall of the commodity in which he dealt. He (Mr. Ricardo) did not think the annihilation of rent by any means a necessary consequence of a fall in the price of corn. The cost of production might be diminished. But the hon. member for Essex, holding that opinion, was certainly bound to support his (Mr. Ricardo's) plan for paying off the national debt by a partial sacrifice of capital, because, under that arrangement, he would forfeit only a part of his possessions, while, under the existing system, he lost the whole. The thirteenth resolution proposed by the hon. member deserved the attention of the house from its singularity. It contained an error of no less than 154,000,000l. in account. (laughter) The amount of debt contracted between the years 1793 and 1806 was named at 439,000,000l.; but 154,000,000l. arose out of the operation of the sinking-fund which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been so often entreated to give up; and the 439,000,000l. was less, therefore, by that sum. He (Mr. Ricardo) begged to be understood as making no charge against the landed proprietors of the country. He believed that in very many instances their conduct had been marked by great moderation; they had taken much less than according to law they had been entitled to take. He believed that rent, like every other commodity, must rise or fall according to the supply or demand. He had never contended that over production was ruinous to the country; but he maintained that it was ruinous to the particular class; and that the country never flourished as freely as when produce fetched the rate at which the producer could afford to raise it. With the nominal value of money, remunerating prices had nothing to do. The question was—what was the cost of production? A price, however nominally low, might still be remunerating; and the true mode of obtaining a remunerating price was by proportioning the supply as near as possible to the demand. Mr. Ricardo concluded by expressing his decided opposition to the resolutions moved by the honourable member for Essex. He did not deny that a infinite mischief—much individual misery—had been produced by the alterations in our currency; but the mischief had arisen out of the first alteration: the measure of 1819 ought not to be blamed for those evils which proceeded, in truth, from the measure of 1797. It would be quite impossible for the house to ascertain what persons had suffered, or had not, by these changes. The very idea of its proposing any new measure as to the currency, would create the greatest possible mischief in the country. If it were only thought possible that the house could entertain the resolutions of the honourable member for Essex, in what a situation would the city of London be to-morrow morning? To resolutions so pregnant with evil, he (Mr. Ricardo) anticipated a decided negative from the house.

Lord MILTON blamed the first departure from metallic currency in 1797, but thanked heaven that there was no prospect of the price of provisions being increased. He was convinced that there were only two ways of benefiting the landholder, of which one was to increase his receipts, and the other to diminish his outgoings. Now as the first of these methods, in the present state of affairs, was quite impossible, it was the duty of the house to consider how far the latter of them was practicable. If honourable gentlemen would take the trouble of analyzing the expenditure of the farmer, they would find that the taxes which he had to pay formed a great portion of it. By reducing the amount of those taxes the agriculturist would be benefited and a considerable portion of his distress be relieved. He was sorry to say that he did not observe any great wish to reduce taxation on the other side of the house. If at the commencement of this session 10,000,000l. of taxes had been reduced—and he believed such a reduction to have been possible ("hear," from the Opposition)—many of the agriculturists who were now ruined, might have been saved from destruction. He lamented extremely that reduction had not been this session to the amount which he had stated, because he was convinced that, though it might be sufficient now, it would not be so in the next session of the parliament. The house must be well aware that there were few farmers, even in the wealthiest parts of the country, who were able to pay their rents, except out of their capital. They had received a sufficient proof of that fact in a petition which had recently been presented to them from the county of Leicester, signed by the Lord Lieutenant, and subscribed by most of the yeomanry within it. If such were the case, it was clear that hisca-

pital in 1823 would be less than it was at present, and that he would therefore require still greater reduction than was even now necessary. If it were expedient to repeal 10,000,000l. this session to relieve the agriculturist, it would require, if such a measure was postponed, at least 12,000,000l. in the next session. (hear.) He was quite sure that before the next session, they would hear many great lords and many knights of shires, who had yet been silent, clamorously calling for relief, both in the north and west of England; and he, therefore, implored the public creditor, as a matter of prudence, to consider whether it was not his interest, as well as his duty, to compel the minister to retrench, in order to prevent the landholder from being tempted to make an inroad upon his property. The public creditor ought to recollect what had taken place at the late meeting of the county of Kent. He (Lord Milton) sincerely trusted that the example then set would not be followed; but what had been done in Kent might be done in Cornwall and Northumberland; and there was no security against the repetition of such a proposal at any public meeting whatsoever. After stating that he felt no pity for the landholders as a class, inasmuch as they had always been rigid supporters of the loan system, of which the evils were now beginning to be felt (hear), the noble lord proceeded to declare that he could not, and he trusted that the house would not, agree to the last resolution of his hon. friend the member for Essex. As to the rest of his resolutions, his hon. friend might be right, or might be wrong—on that point he would not pretend to decide—but sure he was, that to seek a remedy for our present distress in reverting to a paper currency, or in creating high prices, would be as absurd as it would be useless. (hear, hear.) The only efficient remedy left for the country to adopt was, a reduction of taxation by giving up the sinking fund, which in all probability, if not so given up, would shortly give itself up. (hear.) He trusted that gentleman would come to the next session of Parliament convinced of the impropriety of keeping up a heavy taxation for such a purpose. He should ever contend that such a purpose did not justify the imposition of such a burden upon the people. It was unjust that a tax should be upon his property to benefit the property of another. (hear, hear, from the Ministerial benches.) After arguing that point at considerable length, the noble lord took a review of the leading measures which had been proposed during the present session, and maintained that neither side of the house had done for the country, that which the country had a right to expect at their hands. Indeed there had not been a single motion, with the exception of that made by his honourable and learned friend the member for Winchester respecting the sinking fund, and that made by the honourable member for York (Mr. Wyvill), respecting the reduction of taxation, that would have done the country the slightest good had it been carried. He trusted that the house would not in another session allow itself as it had allowed itself in this session, to be diverted from the real cause of our distress, which ministers devised this day, and abandoned the next, for the purpose of relieving it. It seemed as if those schemes had merely been devised to embarrass and perplex the consideration of parliament, *(cheers from the Ministerial benches.)* Hon. gentle on the other side might say; but, though reduction was a subject very unpalatable to those who received a part of their income from the public purse, who were paid out of the industry of the community, who were fattening on the wages of the starving labourer, *(order, order, from Sir John Lubbock, we believe.)* What was the house reduced to that pass, that a member could not state the manner in which a public servant was paid? Was it become disorderly to mention a fact which nobody could deny, that the salaries of the placemen were paid out of the industry and capital of the country? *(loud cheers from the Opposition.)* He would repeat the observation, that the hon. baronet opposite, the late member for Bedfordshire and the present holder of office either in the Admiralty or some other public board, derived his salary of 1,000l. or 1,200l. a year from the industry of the community and the wages of the labourer? *(cheers.)* Reduction, he contended, must come either soon or late; and as the last of the resolutions of his hon. friend (the member for Essex) would, if carried, have a tendency to retard it, he should vote against them all, without pretending either to affirm or deny the positions that any of them contained, except the last, to which, for the reasons he had stated, he could never lend his support or give his countenance for a single moment.

Mr. ROBERTSON opposed the resolution.

Mr. ATTWOOD contended that the restoration of the metallic currency had occasioned a depreciation of agricultural produce, and other articles, to the amount of 40 per cent.; and he was of opinion that the country could not long go on without a proportionate reduction of taxation. The right hon. secretary opposite had stated that during the time the paper money was abundant, the country was in a state, not of solid, but of drunken prosperity. To bring back the country from this state of intoxication, ministers had contracted the currency; but it appeared to be forgotten, that the Government had been as drunk as the country, and required the application of the same discipline. All the establishments ought to be reduced. After alluding to the present distresses in Ireland, which he attributed to the contraction of the currency occasion-

ed by the measures of 1819, the hon. member concluded by expressing his approbation of Mr. Western's resolutions.

Mr. PEEL rose amidst cries of question. He assured the house that he would not occupy their attention for many minutes. He felt it unnecessary to state his reasons for opposing the present motion, because no longer than a month ago he had fully declared the grounds of his opposition to a precisely similar motion, introduced, too, by the same hon. member. It was impossible that the house could with any regard to consistency entertain the present motion, after having only a few weeks since decided against its prototype by a majority of 61. (hear.) He denied that the unfortunate state of things at present existing in Ireland was occasioned by the measure of 1819 relative to the currency; it was referable only to the failure of the potato crop.

Mr. Alderman HEYGATE said, he wished to state shortly how far he agreed with the resolutions of the hon. gent., and how far he did not. He thought the restoration of the old standard was, to a considerable extent, the cause of the agricultural distress, but was not the only cause. There was, in addition, the cessation of the war demand, five more than actually abundant harvests, and an enormous importation within those five years of foreign corn. Parliament neither could nor would obviate the two first causes, by endeavouring to counteract the bounty of Providence, or by plunging the country into new and ruinous wars. They had this session endeavoured to regulate the import of foreign corn; and if, as he thought, the measure was imperfect, the wisdom of Parliament must again revise it. The violent reduction of the circulation, occasioned by the premature act of 1819, had affected this country, and in a still greater degree Ireland. He was not, however, for again abandoning the gold standard, but rather for augmenting moderately and cautiously the diminished circulation. If this were effected with prudence and good sense, he did not doubt the return, not of high, but of fair and remunerating prices.

Sir F. BURDETT earnestly supported the resolutions.

Mr. WESTERN shortly replied; after which the gallery was cleared for a division. We understand, however, that the house did not divide, all the resolutions being negatived.

The house adjourned at a QUARTER BEFORE FIVE O'CLOCK.

Spain—Greece—and the Oligarchy.

The heading of our article will, in the first instance, appear disconnected, but a very slight degree of reflection will lead to the chain of association which has connected the three substantives in our mind, and which will as readily link them together in the mind of the reader. The struggles now taking place in Spain and Greece may be said to represent the two noblest species of conflict in which human nature can be engaged,—the release of country from domestic slavery, and from barbarous and foreign domination. Spain is intent upon the one, Greece upon the other; and what brings us at once to our subject, both are discountenanced by a base, bitter, but too powerful general faction, to whom all aspiration in the great body of the governed is a source of alarm;—who, feeling their ascendancy to be an oppressive usurpation, watch, with all the rancorous suspicion of corruption and tyranny, the least movement in every part of the world, which they imagine can by the slightest affinity excite people at large to a more political consideration of what is due to the mass for whom all government is instituted, and consequently from whom all government should arise.

Let us begin by stating the question in respect to Spain.—Owing to a state of misgovernment under a race, not of comparative but of positive idiots, so truly imbecile and chaotic, that it almost necessarily dissolved into its primary elements, an able and ambitious neighbour,—with higher views, but upon no better foundation as to principle than that which has marched an Austrian army into Naples,—poured an immense force into a great but dilapidated country, and virtually assumed the government of it. However sunk by superstition and the operation of the most degrading tyranny, the people assailed possess no mean portion of spirit, and are proverbially proud of their ancient glory and recollections. Thus, except the grandees who cringed under every change, self disposed to resistance, they receive an auxiliary army from a warlike people, whose immediate interest it was to afford it them, and procrastinate an honourable struggle until that which they are taught to call deliverance suddenly reaches them from without, and they prepare to recoil back their weak and priest-ridden Monarch from captivity, with a full reliance that he would joyfully consent to rule them upon the free principle which had alone inspired them to an effectual resistance of the common enemy. This miserable Kingling accordingly returns, and under the protection, among others, of the very nation who had abetted the cry of liberty whilst it had served its own close and interested purposes, re-establishes the ancient oppression in all its rigour,—shoots up the most distinguished patrons of liberty in dungeons,—hermetically seals up his country against all intellectual communication, in the true spirit of the idiot branch of BOURBONISM to which he belongs,—in a word, shows the

most absurd determination to rivet the chains of superstition and slavery about his devoted country for ever.

This man, upon his own principles himself an usurper, for a while succeeds;—the best friends of their countrymen, the noblest assertions of his rights in his adversity, and of the genuine independence of their country, are imprisoned, banished, and discountenanced; the rascal's follies of superstition are revived; the Inquisition is restored; monks, miracles, and petteusat embroidery, engross all his attention, until outraged public spirit once more breaks out, and all this restored evil vanishes before the spontaneous movement of a few soldiers, backed by an indignant people, "like a phantasma or a hideous dream." Then comes on the third stage of this eventful history,—a stage, the due consideration of which will do more to unmask the baseness and hypocrisy of the oligarchical principle and practice, than any similar species of contemplation whatever.

Well then, a second revolution takes place, and this genuine BOURBON, whose ferocious bigotry in presumed prosperity was on a par with his crawling abjectness in adversity, is once more taught to understand that a King is but a thing of suffering,—an officer created for the benefit of the people, and modifiable with a view to that benefit alone. Our own opinion is, that in strict conformity with the principle this incorrigible and questionable Monarch (his father was alive) should have been set aside, precisely as in this country we voted out the House of STUART, and voted in that of BOURBON. We repeat, that, in our opinion, regardless of menaces without,—and possibly remonstrances on the part of a Sovereign who only sits upon his throne because the said House of STUART was thus spiritedly disposed of,—this King should have been set aside. But he was not set aside; he was retained, and in the genuine spirit of conciliation, the ascendancy of the Constitutional Government is marked by the most tender consideration,—so tender, indeed, that the hired English Journalist of the BOURBONS, the other day, could only mention the death of a few persons taken with arms in their hands, and the revengeful but well-accounted for assassination of a single individual, in the midst of all sorts of furious declamation about murder, rebellion, and bloodshed, which it was denouncing of the past, like a liar, and anticipating of the future, like a fool. A change so peaceable and bloodless, considering its magnitude, possibly never occurred in history. But does this conciliate the baseness of venal and interested fear in the general enemies of liberty? Let the vile misrepresentation and abuse which have been lavished upon some of the most noble and disinterested leaders which ever figured in the deliverance of a country from oppression and tyranny, answer the question. The audacity and rancour of the inventions, especially among the Ultra of France and their hired and miserable agent in this country, are almost without parallel;—a remark which leads us at once to the moral of our brief recapitulation,—namely, to the most prominent of the real causes of all this falsehood, enmity, and dismay.

In the first place, Spain has resolved upon a single Chamber. We are aware, that there is great difference of opinion upon this subject, and that much forcible reasoning may be used in favour of a legislative aristocracy, especially in a country so abounding with the notions connected with it as Spain. All this fine reasoning, however, has nothing to do with French Ultra inveteracy, and the alarmed disapprobation of English Treysism. As far as the good government of Spain is concerned, they care no more about it than for the pyramids of murders at Seville; but they care every thing for the establishment of a precedent, that a country can be prosperously governed without a monopoly of power and influence by an engrossing and interested Oligarchy. We all know the paroxysms of rage and anger which the pure democracy of the United States engenders: the example of a revolution in Europe with so strong a feature of democracy as the present constitution of Spain, is still less to be borne, and hence the most anxious desire to make that horror and bloodshed unavoidable, which the faction affect to consider so. Happily, however, Spanish phlegm has prevailed so characteristically, all hope of this wished-for harvest of alarm is failing, and therefore the necessity of external interference begins to be the prevalent outcry. Will it be ventured by a French army backed by the sanction of the Holy Alliance?—That is now the question. We think

* Questionable even on common legitimate principles. Read the life led by his mother, as detailed in various authentic sources, but most spiritedly portrayed in the recently Spanish published Letters of Leon-cadio Doblado.

† The recent defeat of their hopes in the extinction of the miserable and abortive mutiny at Madrid, has produced a perfect frenzy of vituperation, in which the most unprincipled calumny, the most absolute and direct lying, as usual, prevail; vide the every-day columns of those French sheets of galleimaufry, entitled the DRAPEAU BLANC, the QUOTIDIEN, and the NEW TIMES. The constitutional and phlegmatic calmness of the Spanish conduct on this occasion, as contrasted with the description of it by these wretched and furious hirelings, supplies a contrast which is almost ludicrous—certainly humorous.

not.—Possibly, if we wished for a grand ultimate triumph, at the expense of indefinite bloodshed, we should say, let them enter Spain. We know of nothing which could so admirably unsettle Europe again, and break the miserable fetters which congressional agreement has thrown around her.

But not only has Spain hit upon a constitution with a single Chamber, but disregarding our delightful dictum, that an "arrangement of church property will lead to the invasion of all other property," Spanish patriotism has absolutely made free to regard the disproportionate revenues of the Spanish clergy and their array of monkery as a national grievance, and to abate the nuisance in both cases. Lord LONDONDERRY cannot say an impossible thing—that is impossible—or the connecting of the rectification of establishments with the ruins of empires, might really appear so in an English statesman, if we can venture to rob Ireland a portion of glory by so denouncing him. Our own establishment, be it understood, is founded upon the ruins of another; and so far from the monastic spoliation of HENRY VIII. having led to the invasion of other property, however improperly and despotically distributed, it conducted to a state of things which added to its protection, and facilitated the spring of mind that produced the reformation; and so it will prove in Spain, although at this time of day something better than puritanism may be the thing engrafted. But with church revenues like those of Ireland, for the exclusive benefit of a fourteenth part of the population, and with such an appropriation of those of England, as makes it the richest in the world, now that of Spain is modified, who can wonder at the language of Lord LONDONDERRY? And if even people should feel surprised upon a first view of the case, they will soon cease to do so, when they recollect that these revenues are, strictly speaking, an oligarchical property—the appanage of younger sons and brothers of the hereditary and self-elected few, intermingled with a sprinkling of servile nominees who are bound to attend to their interests, with which their own are so intimately connected. The French Ultra, anxious to regain, and the English fearing to lose,—who cannot at once account for the rage at a second instance of national rectification of church property following that of France, and of that judicious distribution of it which places a hardy and patriotic cultivator of the soil upon the fraudulent accumulation of srowy monkish impostors, feeding upon the fruits of past trickery, and doing their best to increase it? Ruins of empires indeed! as if this salutary and, sooner or later, unavoidable consummation every where, as well as in France and Spain, was not as much the result of a law of nature as the correction by the man of the errors of the child, or by an advanced state of society of the mistakes of an early one. As to religion, it is clearly more pure, active, and respectable when it is moderately remunerated, as for instance in Scotland. This is seen, known, and felt universally, and hence a double anger and abuse of Spain, and the invention of that verbiage about church property, which is to pass for concentrated wisdom, and may pass for such to the chosen few, to whom indeed it is property in the narrowest sense of the term.

We have hitherto spoken of the hatred of the mere Oligarchy; but unfortunately there is a wider though a shifting oligarchy which is exceedingly indisposed to witness the growth of a state of freedom, which will make the people too knowing and active in the management of their own affairs. We mean the oligarchy of capital, to which the questionable invention of founding has supplied so immense an increase of operation. All these feel that the job and monopoly which have been their making, will be circumscribed by every development which enlarges the power and influence of the many. Such a power, in fact, manifestly tends to distribute, rather than to accumulate; to create numerous small properties instead of comparatively large ones.—We boast of an excess of capital, but say nothing of its concomitant, the occasional distress and starvation of myriads; and absolutely talk of the happiness of the land in our breath, whilst we are collecting Irish subscriptions, and decalining upon excessive population and enormous pauperism in the west. But enough; our purpose in these last observations is merely to hint at another source of ill-will to the broad outline of Spanish freedom one in fact which mainly strengthens the more perceptible interestedness; venality, and greediness of the more direct oligarchical ascendancy, and countenance the falsehood and sophistification with which it assails the dawn of freedom whenever it breaks out, without being for a moment duped by the jargon, either as to expression or motive.

We have allowed our ourselves little room to expatiate upon the policy of the Oligarchy in respect to Greece, and fortunately a little will suffice. Upon the merits of the Greek resistance and glorious attempts at deliverance, (resting as they do upon principles so innate and irrefragable that love of country must be an absurdity with those who deny them.)

4 We give this one fourteenth upon the authority of Mr. DAWSON, Under Secretary of State, we believe, to Mr. Peel.

it affects a total silence, never speaking but when forced into utterance. Luckily for this apathy, affected in one sense and real in another, the aggrandisement of Russia makes that policy, which would otherwise be barbarity, and we can be cold, inconsistent, and selfish, under the mask of national interest and policy. This, however, will not pass upon any who are in the habit of attending to the indications afforded by the language of a Minister, so happily framed to convey fact by negative and periphrasis, as his Lordship of LONDONDERRY. In truth, the whole tenour of British interference has been actively employed against the noble and energetic children of Greece, far surely we may now call them so; and let those who please affect to believe that the act of resistance itself—what is called their rebellion—is not one of the main causes of it. If our fear of Russia was the sole operative motive, what need of shutting out the flying fugitive of Scio, the unhappy runaway from murder, from the asylum of a native port, or the deck of a British man of war? Good God! we burn with indignation when we read of these things, especially when we connect them with that thrice-despicable, that unspeakably contemptible apology of Son of Paul, or at least what has been given as such in the German Papers. The Magnanimous never approved of the Greek insurrection; not he—As has been arming all this while to preserve treaties! How well Napoleon read this Imperial Tartuffe, who, if that paper be of his dictation, has united cowardice and hypocrisy, like oil and vinegar, and shrinking, like a piece of shrivelled parchment, from an attempt which he has found superior to his resources and his genius, talks of not approving that which his conduct for twelve months past has been directly adapted to support.—Be the murders of Scio engraved upon his tomb!

Was the occasion less naturally afflicting, one might almost smile at the cold-hearted cant and slipshod of congressional expression. The Magnanimous talks in a most picktooth manner of his disapprobation of the insurrection of the Greeks, and Lord LONDONDERRY begs Hon. Gentlemen to understand that there are barbarities on both sides—his Lordship's extreme of indignation for the massacres at Scio! But this cold-hearted injustice and calumny,—this bloodless apathy to the sufferings of those who are so conspicuously proved to be an energetic and loftily capable people, will impose on no one; whilst from its admirable exposure of the real value of much of the cant of religion which crowns all the rest of the cant of the day, it will be unspeakably serviceable. Missions to Zulus, and only something a little short of approval of the massacre and accompanying outrages at Scio.—What a glorious exhibition of Christian consistency!

Good God, what a triumph should the Greeks ultimately effect their own deliverance! and who can attend to the heavery, activity, and fertility of resource so admirably displayed in the recent appropriation of land to support that army, for which, thanks to the despicable indifference of Christendom, they can pay in no other way. We are really astonished at the qualities displayed by this people, and never so well understood the enthusiasm to be produced by ancient recollections. We are astounded when we hear that Greece must either belong to Turkey or Russia; the slightest portion of that virtue which is so much affected by the leading Governments of Europe, would discover from this very position an alternative which would restore this capable people to nationality and a name. But then a people would attain freedom by resistance! The Oligarchy shake their heads; and murder, violation, slavery, spoliation, and indiscriminate slaughter, must remain the natural progress of event, among the most capable people and in the finest country in the world, until time shall be no more. Thus decries Holy Alliances, Great Britain, and Christianity per assistance.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

THOMAS v. JONES—HEREFORD, AUGUST 7, 1822.

This case excited some mirth. Mr. Thomas, a gentleman of Cardigan, aged 38, paid his addresses to Miss Anna Jones, a lady who had reached the mature and discreet age of 46. She consented to become his wife, and Mr. Thomas expended 250l. in fitting up a house to her taste; but, after all, she refused to marry him, leaving the lover to bear his expense and mortification as he could. Intestations had been given for the marriage settlements, in which provision was made for the younger sons and daughters, down to the tenth child—(much laughter.)—The lady was worth 3,000l. but she could neither read nor write; and one of the witnesses described her as dressing very finely, wearing a man's hat, a short gown, with a petticoat under it.—the Counsel for the Defence maintained, that if they gave the Plaintiff sixpence for his wounded feelings, they would do him more than justice.—Mr. Justice BAYLEY thought the Plaintiff entitled to something; but reminded the Jury of the ages of the parties.—Verdict for Plaintiff, Damages 100l.—which was received with surprise and dissatisfaction by the whole Court.

Carle; now the King's Come;

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART.

(Being new words to an old song.)

The news has flown frae mouth to mouth,
The North for aens has bang'd the South;
The de'il a Scotsman's die of drouth,

Carle, now the King's come!

CHORUS.

Carle, now the King's come!
Carle, now the King's come!
Thou shalt dance and I will sing,
Carle, now the King's come!

Auld England held him lang and fast;
And Ireland had a joyfu' cast;
But Scotland's turn is come at last—

Carle, now the King's come!

Auld Reikie, in her rokels gray,
Thought never to have seen the day;
He's been a weary time away—

But, Carle, now the King's come!

She's skirling frae the Castle Hill:
The Carline voice is grown sae shrill,
Ye'll hear her at the Canon Mill,

Carle, now the King's come!

"Up, bairns!" she cries, "baith great and sma',
And buek ye for the weapon shaw!—
Stand by me, and we'll bang them a'!"

Carle, now the King's come!

"Come from Newbattle's (1) ancient spires,
Bauld Lothian, with your knights and squires,
And match the mettle of your sires,

Carle, now the King's come!

"You're welcome hame, my Montague! (2)
Bring in your hand the young Buccleugh;—
I'm missing some that I may rue,

Carle, now the King's come!

"Come, Haddington, the kind and gay,
You've graced my causeway mony a day;
I'll weep the cause if you should stay,

Carle, now the King's come!

"Come, premier Duke (3) and carry down
Frae yonder Craig (4) his ancient crown;
It's had a lang sleep and a senn—

But, Carle, now the King's come!

"Come, Athole, from the hill and wood,
Bring down your clansmen like a cloud;—
Come, Morton, show the Douglas' blood,—

Carle, now the King's come!

"Come, Tweeddale, true as sword to sheath;
Come, Hopetoun, fear'd on fields of death;
Come, Clerk, and give you bugle breath;

Carle, now the King's come!

"Come, Wemyss, who modest merit aids;
Come, Roseberry, from Dalmeny shades;
Breadalbane, bring your belted plaid;

Carle, now the King's come!

"Come, stately Niddrie (5) auld and true,
Grid with the sword that Minden knew;
We have ower few such lairds as you—

Carle, now the King's come!

"King Arthur's grown a common erie,
He's heard in Fife an' far Cantire,
Fie, lads, behold my crest of fire! (6)

Carle, now the King's come!

- (1) Seat of the Marquis of Lothian.
- (2) Uncle to the Duke of Buccleugh.
- (3) Hamilton.
- (4) The Castle.
- (5) Wanchops of Niddrie, a noble-looking old man, and a fine specimen of an ancient Baron.
- (6) There is to be a bonfire on the top of Arthur's Seat.

"Saint Abb roars out, 'I see him pass
Between Tantalus and the Bass!—
Calton (7) get out your herking-glass,
Carle, now the King's come!"

The Carline stopp'd; and sure I am,
For very glee had t'en a dram,
But Oman help'd her to a dram—

Cogie, now the King's come!

Cogie, now the King's come!

Cogie, now the King's come!

I'm his son, and ye's his team,

Cogie, now the King's come!

(7) The Calton Hill commands the finest view of the Frith of Forth, and will be covered with thousands, anxiously looking for the Royal squadron.

Abduction of Miss Gould.

LINERICK, JULY 20, 1835.

The Court was thronged to hear this atrocious case. Daniel Doody, John Cussen, James Leahy, Maurice Leahy (a very opulent farmer) William Doody, David Leahy, and Daniel Doody, were accused of having at Glangait, county of Cork, aided in forcibly carrying away Miss Honora Gould, that one Browne (who has absconded) should defile her, in order to compel the said Honora Gould to marry the said Browne.

Miss Honora Gould was a young lady of delicate figure, about 16 years of age; she was in mourning, and gave her testimony correctly and distinctly, interrupted only by those bursts of acute sensibility which the narration of the unparalleled outrage committed upon her caused in the recital of it before the front of justice. She stated, that on Monday night, the 4th of March, while sleeping at her brother's house, a party of 12 entered her bed-room, demanded if she was the elder, and desired her to get up. They went out of the room while she dressed herself. One of the men then took her in his arms and placed her on horseback before a man named Browne, whom she had never seen before. She begged him, for God's sake, to let her go, which he refused. She was afterwards seated on a pillow, procured at the house of Browne's father, a loose coat was thrown round her, and they proceeded on all night, during which she frequently fell from the horse. At length they reached a public-house, and afterwards arrived at David Leahy's, son. She was put by the kitchen fire. James Leahy told her not to cry, that she ought to feel glad it was no blackguard had taken her away, that he was a gentleman and a man of education. She replied "that she would never consent to marry him." She was next taken into another room. Leahy's wife and a girl named Cahill were there at the time. She asked Mrs. Leahy leave to sleep along with her. Browne and James Leahy, who spoke to her not to cry, came into the same room, and breakfast was got ready. David Leahy the father, his wife, James the son, Browne, and Mary Cahill, sat down to breakfast. They pressed her to take a little tea. When breakfast was over, the whole party retired, leaving her and Browne alone. Browne approached his chair to her, when she rose and ran to the door. Browne interrupted her. He then proceeded to force off her clothes, when she screamed out "Help, and save me!" He then wanted her to go to bed, and threatened to expose her to the outside party, and so on. [Here the Court manifested a disposition that the young lady might approach near to the Bench, to tell any delicate fact pressing on her feelings. The answer established the completion of the outrage on the part of the ruffian Browne. Miss Gould was in tears at this stage of the trial, and the deepest sympathy seemed to pervade all who beheld her.] Miss Gould continued her Narrative. She was carried about from place to place, always against her will, during the week she was detained by Browne. On one occasion she was taken out on the bare mountain, when the soldiery were in pursuit of her. She was finally released on the 24th of March, being left on the side of a road, in a cabin, the party having all left her on the approach of the military.

Wm. Conwell deposed, that he knew Maurice Leahy, at whose house he was when Miss Gould was brought there. She wept bitterly. Witness told Leahy that it would be an act of honour to restore the girl to her friends. Leahy told him to mind his own business. On their leaving the house, he told Browne to use Miss Gould tenderly, as it would be the likely way to gain her affections. Browne said, the more hardships she endured, the sooner would she comply.

Mr. Awan, a Magistrate of the county, deposed that he went many nights in search for Miss Gould. He at length found her near Abbeyfeal, in a most pitiable, melancholy, and feeble condition, unable to walk, or to sit, or stand; so much so, that he was 17 hours conveying her 13 miles; he procured a cart for her conveyance, and also had her brought on a litter borne on men's shoulders.

Several persons (one a magistrate) were called for the accused. They all said that the Leahys were respectable, correct characters.

After the judge had charged the Jury, they in ten minutes brought in a verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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The Mofussilite.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

I cordially join in your expressions of regret at the determination announced by the Mofussilite to be "no longer a Contributor to the JOURNAL."—I have always considered him one of its most useful and valuable Correspondents; and little imagined that he was so sensitive as to be awed from the career of his humour by a few paper pellets, or palpable hits. Judging from his previous correspondence he seemed well entitled to be distinguished, morally, by an epithet which is applied physically to an eminent character in Bracebridge Hall—the Stout Gentleman—one who could take as well as give a good deal of buffeting. If his example were to be generally followed, every veteran must retire from the field, and leave it to be occupied by a succession of raw adventurers. I do therefore sincerely regret that one so well qualified to improve the JOURNAL, and so worthy to breathe the air of Tirhoot, should cease to be numbered among its active supporters.

With respect to the interest that he and the author of the pamphlet have in the success of the plan recommended by them, I shall only say that the value of the Tirhoot Indigo must be enhanced by every or any impediment thrown in the way of its cultivation elsewhere, and that the author of the pamphlet may expect to get a better price for his factories if the Circular policy were previously enforced.

VIOLET.

New Island in the Pacific.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

Enclosed you will receive an extract from my Journal on my Passage from South America: should you have room in your Paper for its insertion, you will oblige me, at the same time probably benefit some others who may afterwards be travelling that way, by pointing out one of the many dangers that exist in that part of the South Pacific.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

Kilderspore, Ship *Minerva*,
January 21, 1823.

JOHN BELL.

EXTRACT FROM THE SHIP MINERVA'S JOURNAL.

Ship MINERVA, on her passage from South America, June 27th 1822, at 2 P. M. discovered from the mast head to Southward a low Island, apparently covered with Coconut trees, about 1 mile in length, Lat. 18° 22' South, Long. by Chronometers and Lunars 136° 45' West of Greenwich, or 12° 44' East of Point Venus on the Island Otaheite, measured by Chronometers assuming the Long. of Point Venus 149° 30' as determined by Captain Cook.

This Island is not laid down in Arrowsmith's latest Charts of the South Pacific Ocean, and bears West 45 miles from Serle's Island discovered in 1797. Serle's Island is much higher than the generality of the numerous Islands in this direction, and having a small peak at the N. W. and S. E. ends and moderately elevated hill in the centre, is consequently a good mark for entering this dangerous Archipelago from the Eastward, to those who are not certain of their longitude, the other Islands being merely Coral Banks with Coconut trees upon them.

JOHN BELL, Commander.

Marriages.

At Chandernagore, on the 19th instant, MARR. CHARLES D'ARBAIE, to Mademoiselle J. J. MARTIN.

At Arcot, on the 1st instant, by the Reverend Mr. SMYTH, W. HARRINGTON, Esq. of the Civil Service, to MARTHA, second Daughter of the late Reverend HERBERT JEFFREYS, of Herts, Esq.

At Madras, on the 21st ultimo, at the Black Town Chapel, by the Reverend W. ROY, M. A., Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR, to Miss JULIA GOSFREY.

Agreeable Society.

"The ladies arm-in-arm in clusters,
As great and gracious as sisters;
But hear their absent thoughts o' their,
They're a' run dolls an' jads together."—BUENA.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

I hardly ever go into company without bearing a great deal of talk about agreeable society, pleasant society, delightful society, charming society, and so forth; by which I understand a crowd of persons, of different sexes, of all ages, and of diametrically different sentiments and dispositions, assembling for the purpose of eating, drinking, and talking nonsense, during the evening; an event that always affords an ample fund for ill-natured remarks, and, generally, for scandalous insinuations, for the following week. I was some time ago, in the habit of going into general society, but having been, almost always, so unfortunate to obtain what is termed a "bad seat," or in other words, having got seated between two disagreeable persons, I began to loathe all such scenes; and having one night got between Mrs. Mouser and Miss Patty Prim, I, to speak professionally, got such a dose of "agreeable society," that I have never since gone to a large party without fear and trembling.—That the reader may not pronounce me too fastidious, I shall give a sketch of the persons and characters of the two ladies, whose conversation I was doomed to listen to, on that eventful night; and, as in duty bound, shall begin with the married one.

Mrs. Margery Mouser (formerly Miss Olive) is the daughter of Mr. Olive, Oilman in ——— Street, city of London—she is very fat, has got a long body, with duck-legs, and very short arms. She has a contracted, but projecting forehead, little grey eyes, sunk deep in the sockets, a snub nose, and a mouth exactly resembling that of a cod fish; her front teeth, or rather stumps, with the exception of the canine ones (which are of a dirty yellow hue) are as black as ebony; she was in the twenty-third year of her age, consigned by her father, with other articles in his line, to his relation Mr. Pickle, an eminent shop-keeper in Calcutta, who had undertaken (God willing) to procure her a husband; provided always, however, that he should be credited, in Account Current, with any reasonable and necessary expenses that he might incur in the prosecution of his friendly endeavours. Mr. Pickle lost no time in commencing operations, and, after having looked over his books, and maturely weighed pros and cons, he fixed on Captain Mouser of the ——— Regt. (who owed him a round sum, which he found it inconvenient to copy) as the destined husband of his ward, he accordingly addressed a letter, of which the following is a copy, to the said Captain.

To Captain Mouser, — Regt.

DEAR MOUSER,

Your's of 10th received; also 1,349 empty bottles, many of them broken, and number of them cracked—Empty bottles, and empty promises, my good Sir, will not go down with us plain honest men in trade. I hear that you keep a black ——— decked out as fine as a jay, and covered with ornaments; also that you are given to horse racing, cock-fighting &c. and that you keep open house for all the idle sponging fellows in your Corps;—that is not the way to get on in the world, and I seriously advise you to turn over a new leaf. I should be sorry, my old, and still esteemed friend, to put your bill into the hands of my man of business; but, as the saying is, necessity has no law, trade is dull, and the times hard; besides, I am obliged to make up a sum, for remittance to England. I invite you to come down and take your old room and eat in my house—if you do, we may perhaps be able to adjust matters to our mutual satisfaction; but do not any longer attempt to impose on me; an't a gudgeon, won't swallow.

This the needful, from your true friend,

PATRICK PICKLE.

N. B.—By the Ship COMMERCE, just arrived, have received, for private use, some picked Yorkshire Hams, fine spiced

Salmon; real Cogniac, genuine Hollands, and some delicious Cordials, all from the first houses in town. P. P.

Whether deterred by threats, or tempted by allurements, I cannot pretend to say, but Captain Mouser proceeded to Calcutta, partook of the good things held out, married Miss Olive, and had his debt cancelled—and Mr. Pickle took special care to reimburse himself for all expenses incurred on her account, from the proceeds sale of her father's next consignment.

Captain and Mrs. Mouser have now been married nearly six years, and have three stout, healthy children; they lead a life so far happy that they seldom, if ever, quarrel; the Captain may go wherever he has a mind, and do whatever he pleases, without any dread of incurring reproaches from his spouse, or even of being asked any unpleasant questions; for her prudence and magnanimity, Mrs. Mouser is highly extolled by the world, and she has got the universal reputation of being an excellent wife, and of being very cunning in the culinary art.

Now for Miss Patty Prim—she is the daughter of a Pastry Cook in the City of Bath, appears to be at least thirty-six years of age, and is very tall and scraggy; her head is diminutive and conical, her eyes are small and gummy, her nose is sharp, projecting, and pointed, much resembling the gnomon of a sun-dial. She has a small peaked chin, hollow cheeks—buck-teeth, and a rabbit-mouth. When residing with her father in Bath, she was on the point of being married to an Apothecary, but the match was broken off by him in consequence of some scandal concerning her and a recruiting Officer; this she took so much to heart that she left the place, and went to reside with a relation in London, whence she did not return till upwards of ten months had elapsed, and then so much altered in appearance that she was hardly known by her most intimate acquaintances; the Bath waters having failed to restore her wonted health and bloom, a voyage to a warm climate was recommended, and having an Aunt in India, who had been advantageously married, she was sent out to her care and protection. Miss Prim has now been ten years in this country, during which period, she boasts of having had many offers of marriage, but to her credit be it recorded, she has never been known to divulge the names of her rejected suitors; she often declares how happy she is at having preserved her independence, and rejoices that she has hitherto escaped

“A life of pain, the loss of peace,
From infant's play and man's caprice:”

Within the last two years she has become very pious, but her religion is more tinctured with austerity than with resignation.

After the description, which I have given of Mrs. Mouser and Miss Prim, it will hardly be supposed that I took my seat between them from choice; no, it was from dire necessity—for there was the only vacant chair at table. Before dinner was half over, Mrs. Mouser began to assail my ears with a long dissertation on pickles, preserves, sauces, &c. unmindful, it would appear, of her father's interest, she held forth on the extravagance of buying these articles from Europe shops, and observed, with a knowing shake of her head, that, for her part, she always managed to procure from her own garden, from the fields, and from the Bazar, abundance of materials for the reparation of those expensive luxuries; and added that the articles which she herself made were generally preferred, by persons of taste, to those of English manufacture; she then began a lecture on the nurture of children, and dwelt particularly on what was necessary for the preservation of their health, she opined that the great majority of their complaints proceeded from *Vind*, for dispelling which she had found a little oil of anise, in sirup of ginger, a never failing specific.

The removal of the table cloth occasioned a pause, for which I felt extremely thankful, and turned to Miss Prim, in the hope that if her conversation should not prove less irksome, it would at least be on different topics. Miss Patty commenced with, “Dear me, Dr. Drastic, I have not been favoured with a word from you, during the whole of this evening. I presume that Mrs. Mouser's conversation must have been vastly fascinating;

this is really a very pleasant party, but rather too large for my taste, I must confess that I do not like, that is to say, I do not much, relish very large parties; but you know that we young ladies must often sacrifice our inclinations, for the sake of society, indeed it is expected of us. La me! do you observe how dull your friend Mrs. Nonesuch is! she has been so all the evening, and I cannot conjecture why, as she has got seated between two men of rank, perhaps they do not possess sufficient wit, that is, wit of a particular kind, for her taste. Well, Mrs. Nonesuch is universally allowed to be a lady of most superior talents and acquirements, and to be endowed with numerous estimable qualities; but I think you must, in candour, allow that she is, at times, rather too severe in her remarks.” I observed that, in speaking of persons of sense and worth, I had ever found my much-esteemed friend Mrs. Nonesuch most liberal in her commendations, but I admitted that, when discoursing of knaves and hypocrites, and of concealed and affected fools, she was undoubtedly in the habit of expressing her sentiments without reserve or modification; a dead pause ensued, and I should certainly have made a precipitate retreat from table had there not luckily been some bottles of cordials before me, a bumper from one of which enabled me to remain, until the ladies retired. I then lost no time in returning to my quarters, heartily disgusted, and determined, for the future, to avoid, as much as possible, “agreeable society.”

By the bye, I am often vexed, beyond endurance, at hearing silly ignorant fools talk of “delightful society,” especially when I have seen these same wisecrackers pass a whole evening without once opening their mouths, except for the reception of food and drink. The company of one or more friends, of congenial sentiments and dispositions, I will venture to say, that no man can relish more than I do; but when that is not attainable, I content myself with, either remaining in my quarters, or strolling in the most unfrequented spots, heartily agreeing with our greatest of Poets that,

“There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,
There is a rapture on the lonely shore,
There is society, where none intrudes,
By the deep sea, and music in its roar:”

I remain, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

Gudnapore, Dec. 1822.

DEMETRIUS DRASTIC, M. D.

Shipping Arrivals.

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Jan.	3 Highland Lass	British	C. W. Eaton	Calcutta	Dec. 18
	4 Almorah	British	T. Winter	Calcutta	Dec. 27

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Dec.	26 Wootmany	Arab	Rushard	Moscat	Dec. 8
	28 Six Sisters	British	Syrang Mamjam	Calicut	Nov. 27
	29 Zenobie	French	J. Preek	Calicut	Dec. 19
	30 Anna	British	W. Allen	China	Oct. 13

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 20	Travancore	British	W. Fleming	Persian Gulf

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Dec. 27	Sylph	British	G. Middleton	Surat
	30 Seliemany Rahimany	Arab	Tyndal Abbajee	Surat

Passengers.

Passengers per ZEPHYRUS, from Colombo to Bombay.—Messrs. Lartigue, Serres, and Mewribot; Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, 45th Regiment, Paymaster Webb, 45th Regiment, Captain Gregory, of His Majesty's 16th Regiment, Ensign Trome, of H. M. 47th Regiment.

Selections.

Madras, Jan. 7, 1823.—The weather at Madras has been rather boisterous for the last four or five days, and from the heavy swell that has set in from the Sea we are led to apprehend very severe weather has been experienced in the Bay. The foul weather flag has been flying since Friday, and little or no communication has been held for the last two days with the Shipping in the Roads. A tremendous surf has prevailed along the Coast, and at times it broke a considerable distance over the Road on the North Beach. But for the stupendous bulwark which has been sunk there the greater part of the Road would have again been washed away.

Subscription for the Relief of the Irish.—We continue to have the pleasure of recording the munificent contributions of our Countrymen to this benevolent fund. The Subscription of this Presidency wants only a very few thousands of reaching the immense sum of a LAC of Rupees, whilst in the more extensive and wealthy Presidency of Bengal the Sum of nearly 20,000£ sterling has been realized!!! they are both, in the words of a Contemporary, glorious monuments of general Philanthropy!

Theatre Pathos.—We have the pleasure of announcing that the Comedy of the "School for Reform" will be performed at this Theatre on Tuesday the 21st current.—*Madras Courier.*

The late James Jamieson, Esq.—We this-day commence our paper with intelligence of a melancholy nature, in announcing the demise of Dr. JAMIESON, Secretary to the Medical Board. Death is always an appalling messenger, to a smaller or larger circle of sorrowing survivors, but when its victim has been exalted by his rank, virtues or learning to a conspicuous station, it is then that Society feels the shock. The late JAMES JAMIESON, Esq. was son of JOHN JAMIESON, D. D. F. R. S. and F. A. S. of Edinburgh, formerly Minister to a congregation of Seceders from the Church of Scotland at Forfar; afterwards officiating in a Meeting of the same persuasion at Edinburgh, and also at present Principal and Professor of Divinity to the Anti-burgher Association at the College of Whithorn; well known as the author of many valuable works, both in antiquities, poetry and philosophy, as well as in divinity. The Son inherited his Father's genius, and altho' it took a different direction, it was equally improved by culture. Few students have made greater progress in European learning, both ancient and modern, than the late Dr. Jamieson. He was critically skilled in the learned languages, and possessed a familiar acquaintance with the most polished of the modern tongues. In general literature he had few peers and his English compositions were of very superior elegance. Altho' his fugitive essays are known to have been numerous, we are not aware of any thing published under his name, except the Report of the Medical Board on Cholera Morbus, which it was called upon by Government to make, in consequence of the dreadful ravages of that disease in 1817 and 1818. His high attainments in classical and polite literature were not shamed by his subsequent progress in Oriental learning, in which he has left few superiors and not many equal. Like Jones and Leyden he has fallen at an early age, not having numbered more than 33 years; and if his fame do not equal theirs, his death will at least, in the present day, be felt as a serious loss to the literary world. This can only be justly estimated by those who were acquainted with his intellectual powers, and have an opportunity of judging by what he has left in a state of embryo, how much, if the lamp of genius had not been so early extinguished, he might have done to enlighten and benefit mankind. He entered the Company's Service in 1806 and has consequently been nearly 18 years on this Establishment.

Thunder Storm.—The following Extract of a Letter received yesterday, will excite some surprise, considering the season of the year:—

Jamshod, Jan. 13, 1823.—I promised to give you any intelligence as accident might point out any circumstance worth naming, and I really thing that the extraordinary storm we experienced at this place last evening, is worthy of remark, for it is so unusual an occurrence at this season. It began towards two o'clock, to thunder at a great distance, and gradually clouds collected, part of which discharged themselves in rain; but about five o'clock, the whole horizon was covered with a blue heavy appearance, and after a great deal of forked lightning which played about beautifully, a storm of severe thunder and wind, accompanied by vivid forked lightning began and continued for a above two hours. Some of the peals reminded me of your summer storms in Calcutta; for they burst and seemed to send bolts just in the same way. After all had been quiet for at least an hour, it began again in another direction; and the wind completely turned with it. It began at first in the North-East and went round to South West, and then back again. The weather has been unusually hot for some time.—*Harkara.*

M'how.—The detachment of the 2d Bat. 24th N. I. and some Cavalry, which marched from M'how against the Gukoo under the Command of Capt. Tompson having effected a Breach in about 16 hours, on the 27th, the place was to have been stormed the next morning, but the enemy took themselves off during the night—they were immediately pursued and many cut up and shot, as an example: the detachment was to return to Cantonment immediately.

Chief Justice.—Yesterday the Honourable the Chief Justice Sir Robert Henry Blisset took his Seat on the Bench as His Majesty's Commissary in the Vice Admiralty Court at Calcutta by virtue of the King's Commission under the Great Seal of the High Court of Admiralty, dated at London the 19th July, 1822.—Sir Robert Henry Blisset having subscribed to and taken the Oaths of Office, a Salute from the Fort was fired in honour of the Commission.—The following Gentlemen then received their appointment duly sworn in:—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.—W. H. Abbott, Esq. Marshal.—R. C. Ferguson, Esq. King's Counsel.—W. H. Smout, Esq. King's Proctor.—After which the Gentlemen at the Bar and Proctors were severally sworn and enrolled and the Court adjourned.—*John Bull.*

The Indicator.

There he arriving round about doth fly,
And takes survey with bulis curious eye,
Now this, now that, he tasteth tenderly.

SPENCER.

VON EVERT.

From which the story of the Flying Dutchman is taken, the terrors of which have astonished most persons who have doubted the Cape.

In possession of Mr. Archibald Carow, of Trolyvid, in the county of Cornwall. Is a curious manuscript, containing an account of the voyages and travels of his lineal ancestor Sir Gawain Carow, Knight, of which the following is an extract:—

"The whyles we were sayings, with a pleasaunte winde, belinge in our voiage from the ryvere of Plate unto the port of Cales in Spaine, in the midde watche of the thirde nyghte, there was an alarme of sayles wherewith I with alle due speede betoke my selfe unto the decks; there dyd I fynde the manue, the which had been stayoned on the loke oute, tremblyng and dismayed to that passe that his voice sayled himme; bote sayle sawe I none. Whenne with consolyte wordes and cordial liquores we had himme in some wise restored, he dyd pourtray the cause of hys affryght as followeth, namelye; that on a todayne lookyng up (for he had been neare unto sleepe) he dyd espye a blacke frigate neare unto himme, that he coud discerne the ymage of her beke hede, was lyke unto the figure of Dethen healdyng a daye or spere in the bouls of hys ryghte hande. He lykewise sawe that the crowd of the sayde frigate were lyke the ymage of the hode, excepted that theyre bonis were covered with skynde, and they had eyes tho' sunken deepe in theyre hedes, and glassey lyke unto the eyes of a corpse, yet dyd the fantome worke and trymme the sayles, the which seemed thicke and flimy to viewe, so that the starres dyd glimmer thorough them with uncertayne light; nor dyd the pulleys or cordage thereof yield anye rattel or noyse, bote alle was sylente as the grave, save that now and then a hallowe and low groane was borne on the winde, and it fanyced himm at whyles he dyd here the worde "waater" fayntely pronounced, alle thys he sawe by a pale and glimmeryng lyghte that dyd issue furth from the schyppe herselfe, therewith whenne he dyd in some wyse cease from glowyng, and cryed "sayle," sayd the schyppe vanished, and he sawe nothing save the sea and the starres. Beinge after prosperous voiage enow arryved at Cales, I dyd in societie with diverse Spanyards recount thys tale, and laughed therewith as beinge the fabricasy one of the faberish brayne of the marjoure, who never had holden up hys hede from the hoare, bote pined dailye, untill he dyed outryght, as we were off the Cape Sparte; moche the more mote be my surprize whenne one of the companie waxyng pale, exclaymed, "Thenne, Sandovalle, thou art avenged;" and whenne I had with entreteyne prevailed on himme to explyne, he thus spake, "Fortye longe years have passed awaye synce my brother Don Lopes d'Aranda died, like for his sone Don Sandovalle d'Aranda, a galante youthe, about to returne to Spaine, with hys wealth gayned in Peru, and his fayre bride Lorenza accordyng to notyce from himme received. Bote alas! sleepeyng one nyghte, a dreame or vision appeared unto himme. It seemed to himme he behelde Sandovalle with a deepe wounde in hys hede, pale and gastlye, pointyng to a beautilfule mayde, bounden to the mast of a blacke schyppe, whyles lokyng on the heavens as entreatyng mercye from above—whyles gaxyng on the streamyng wounde of Sandovalle—whyles straynyng her eyes on a goblet placed in her view, bote oute of her grasse, and prayyng the salvage yron hearted men that stode by for one droppe of water for the love of the blessed Virgine; the whiche whenne they would not grannte, she uttered, with a stedfaste voice, imprecasyons on one Von Evert, who seemed the chief, till she yielded her breath, wherewith the vision vanished, and he heard a voyce saying, "Sandovalle and Lorenza ye shall be avenged!" Thus ended the Spanyards, nothings doubtyng the fatome the marjoure had seen, to be the schyppe of Von Evert, deemed for ay to roam the seas. Of the vessel wherewith the younge payre parted from Gonyaquil, no sight was ever heard; and about thys time a noted Dutch pyrate dyd come to infeste the seas between the Ryver of Plate and the Cape di Bon Espyrance." On this extract, giving an account of the origin of the superstitions dread sailors have of the Flying Dutchman, the balled is founded.

—*Madras Courier.*

Sporting Intelligence.

BARRACKPORE MEETING, MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1823.

A Sweepstakes for all Horses of 100 Gold Mohurs each.—Three Subscribers.—R. C.

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|---|----------------|
| | st. lb. |
| 1. Mr. Walter's Cannonade, | (Tom Wyley), 8 |
| 2. Mr. Treves's Pluto, | 9 |
| 3. Mr. Black's named Mr. Thompson's Blue Bell, | 7 11 |

Cannonade the favourite.—Time 3m. 21s.

MATCH FOR 200 GOLD MOHURS.—h. f.—S. Y. C.

1. Mr. O'Kelly's *Asiaticus*, by *Uncle Toby*, out of *Barbara Allen*.
2. Mr. Black's *Student*, by *Uncle Toby*, out of *Nettle*, (Arab Mare).

A good Race, and won cleverly.—Time 1m. 28s.

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—T. M.

1. Captain Berwick's *Juwab*, (Jerry).
2. Mr. James's *Silver Heels*, 9st.

Jerry made the play after running a mile, and won easy.

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—h. f.—Last Mile.

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| | st. |
| 1. Mr. O'Kelly's <i>Horatio</i> , | (Large) 8 |
| 2. Mr. Black's <i>Corinthian Tom</i> , | 8 |

Won cleverly.—Time 2m. 3s.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1823.

Sweepstakes for English Horses, weight for age, 100 Gold Mohurs each.—Two Subscribers.

Mr. Walter's received 60 Gold Mohurs.

The Post Stakes for country-bred Horses, weight for age, R. C., 25 Gold Mohurs each.—Four Subscribers.

Mr. Roberts's *Maid of Avenel* and Mr. Walter's *Beggar Girl*, divided the Stake.

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—Last Mile.

1. Mr. Walter's *Cannonade*,
 (Smith), 8 7 |
2. Mr. Black's *Arabella*,
 8 |

One of the finest Races ever seen in India.—Time 1m. 48s.

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—Last Mile.

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| | st. |
| 1. Mr. O'Kelly's <i>Jacco Macaco</i> , | (Large), 8 |
| Mr. Black's <i>Corinthian Tom</i> , | 8 |

MATCH FOR 200 GOLD MOHURS.—h. f. 8st. each.—Last Mile.

1. Mr. Black's *Master Robert*, (Frost).
2. Mr. O'Kelly's *Horatio*.

A good Race, and won cleverly.

MATCH FOR 50 GOLD MOHURS.—h. f.—R. C.

1. Mr. Robert's *House Maid*, by *Benedict*, out of *Madona*, 8
2. Mr. Black's *Dairy Maid*,

MATCH FOR 25 GOLD MOHURS.—Half a Mile.

1. Mr. Black's *Pony Fantail*,
 7 7 |
2. Mr. Woodcock's *Amelia*, (bolted),
 8 |

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—T. Y. C.

1. Mr. Black's *Windfall*, (Mr. George Thomson riding).
2. Mr. Berwick's *Juwab*, (Owner).

Won cleverly by half a length.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1823.

MATCH FOR 50 GOLD MOHURS.—h. f.—R. C.

1. Mr. Black's ch. c. *Corinthian Tom*,
 8 3 |
2. Mr. Roberts's *Rosa*, (sister to *Rosalie*),
 7 13 |

Rosa ran truly more than half a mile, and tried to bolt.

MATCH FOR 50 GOLD MOHURS.—C. D.

1. Mr. Berwick's *Juwab*,
 (Owner), 11 8 |
2. Mr. Black's *Windfall*,
 (Mr. Thompson), 11 7 |

A good Race.

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—Last Mile.

1. Mr. Black's *Arabella*, by *Cato*,
 (Frost), 8 8 |
2. Mr. Berwick's *Abra* by *Thunderbolt*,
 8 4 |

Won very Easy.—Time 1m. 52s.

MATCH FOR 150 GOLD MOHURS.—H. F.—Last Mile.

1. Mr. Black's *Master Robert*,
 (Frost), 8 8 |
2. Mr. O'Kelly's *Jacco Macaco*,
 8 8 |

MATCH FOR 50 GOLD MOHURS.—H. F.—Half a Mile.

1. Mr. Black's *Pony Fantail*, by *Eclipse*, (Tom Wyley) 7 10
2. Mr. O'Kelly's *Little Gentleman*, by *Egmont*,

Won cleverly.

MATCH FOR 50 GOLD MOHURS.—h. f.

1. Mr. Black's *Cocoan*, by *Uncle Toby*,
 8 8 |
2. Mr. O'Kelly's *Wowski*,
 7 11 |

Wowski took the lead for a little way, when she ran out of the Course.

Mr. Walter's ch. c. *Trim*, by *Uncle Toby*, paid forfeit to Mr. O'Kelly's *Asiaticus*, by *Uncle Toby*, 100 Gold Mohurs.—h. f.—T. Y. C.

Mr. O'Kelly's *Horatio*, paid forfeit to Mr. Black's *Master Robert*, a mile and a half, 8st. each, for 200 Gold Mohurs.—h. f.

Mr. Walter's *Fleur de Liz*, paid to Mr. Black's *Arabella*, 8st. each, for 100 Gold Mohurs.

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1823.

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—h. f.—Last Mile.

1. Mr. Black's *Corinthian Tom*,
 (Frost), 8 8 |
2. Mr. Oakeley's *Mocking Bird*,
 8 8 |

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—h. f.—Last Mile.

1. Mr. Berwick's *Red Hazard*,
 (Frost), 8 4 |
2. Mr. O'Kelly's *Jem Crack*,
 8 4 |

A good Race.

MATCH FOR 50 GOLD MOHURS.—Last Mile.

1. Mr. Woodcock's *Nader Shaw*,
 (Owner), 8 12 |
2. Mr. Black's *Pony Fantail*,
 7 12 |

Won easy.

MATCH FOR 50 GOLD MOHURS.—T. Y. C.

1. Mr. Black's *Dairy Maid*,
 (W. Smith), 10 7 |
2. Mr. Berwick's *Juwab*,
 (Owner), 10 7 |

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 20, 1823.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. COLDESTREAN,—DUKE OF BORDEAUX, (F.), passed up.

Kedgee.—GENERAL LYCON, (P.) outward-bound, remains,—MELICKELBUE, and COMMENCE, (brig), proceeded down,—LARKINS, and CAMOKS, (P.), outward-bound, remain,—JOHN TAYLOR, SHERBURN, and ALEXANDER, passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships GENERAL HEWETT, THAMES, MARCHIONESS OF ELY, WINCHELSEA, and WARREN HASTINGS.

Sauger.—ROSALIA, (P.) APOLLO, and LUE, (P.), outward-bound, remain,—WELLINGTON, GEORGIANA, and ABADY, gone to Sea.

The GOOD HOPE, and LOUISA, (brig), arrived off Calcutta on Monday, and the BUSBORAN MERCHANT, arrived yesterday morning.

ERRATA.

In the JOURNAL of yesterday, in the letter signed "A MORTUARY," page 286, column 2, line 29, for "any attempts," read "any attempt;" line 32, for "concern," read "career."